

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIV] No 21 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

THIS DISSOLUTION SALE

Means to every man and woman in this county a great saving, because every wantable line in Dry Goods can be bought now at less than regular prices. In a space this size we cannot enumerate in detail the reductions, but just say that prices are cut on every line. The goods are seasonable, new and reliable.

Special inducements are offered in Dress Goods, Silks, Waists, Whitewear, Jackets, Millinery, Men's Furnishings, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Housefurnishings, Curtains, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, etc.

Specials in the Waist Section.

- 2 only Cardinal Silk Waists, were \$3, sale price \$2.
- 1 only Pink Silk Waist, was \$3, sale price \$2.25.
- 1 only Pink Silk Waist, was \$4.50, sale price \$2.50.
- 2 only Sky Silk Waists, were \$7, sale price \$3.
- 1 Cream Silk Waist, was \$7, sale price \$3.50.

Many other special values in Silk Waists—only one or at most two of a kind.

Housekeepers' Section.

Splendid chances for bargains in Quilts, Comforters and Summer Blankets.

- Bed Comfortables were \$1.25, now 95c.
- Comfortables were \$2, now \$1.50.
- Comfortables were \$3, now \$2.40.
- White Twill Blankets were \$3, now \$2.39.
- Very good and large Blankets, were \$3.75, now \$3.00.
- Big White Spreads were \$1.10 now 90c.

Specials in Men's Goods.

- All the W. G. & R. Collars, all sizes, each 11c.
- Men's soft body Shirts, regular 50c, now 39c.
- Men's soft or hard bosom Shirts, 75c and 85c qualities, now 63c.
- Men's high grade, new stock Negligee and Dress Shirts, \$1.25 and \$1.00, now 89c.
- Men's Outing Caps, regular 75c, now 45c.
- Men's Working Shirts, 25c, 39c, 55c, 79c.

Specials at the Skirt Section.

- 1 only Oxford, size 38, was \$5.50, reduced to \$3.
- 2 only Oxfords, size 39, 41, were \$4.50 reduced to \$3.
- 2 only Black with White, size 41, 39, were \$7, reduced to \$3.
- 1 only Navy with flake, size 41, was \$5.50, reduced to \$3.
- 1 only Black, seams silk strapped, size 40, was \$4.50, reduced to \$3.

Quite a few others, one or two at most, reduced very much like above.

Specials at the Dress and Silk Sections.

Tussore Silks, embroidered spots of Blue, Cardinal or Green, was 90c, now 67c.

Fancy Self Brocade Silks, were \$1, now 59c.

Special 23 inch Ital Taffeta, regular 90c, now 69c.

Very special guaranteed Taffeta, \$1.15, now 89c.

Black Dress Goods.

Special Barathea Crespene, 75c for 59c.

Mohair Dechene, regular 90c for 69c.

Very fine Mohair Dechene, regular \$1.25 for 97c.

TAXING BACHELORS.

Penalties Have Often Been Imposed in Various Countries.

Bachelors as candidates or probationers for marriage have formed the subject for legislation from the earliest times. Penalties have often been imposed on male celibates in various countries. In proportion as the interests of the state were regarded as above those of the individual the enforcement of marriage was the more severe. In ancient Sparta it was considered a punishable crime not to marry or to marry too late in life. In Athens, though not severely punished, celibacy was discouraged in early times.

At Rome marriage was fostered by positive penalties imposed on unmarried men and sometimes even on women as well as by discrimination in favor of heads of families. In the allotment of the Campanian lands by Julius Caesar portions were given only to the fathers of three or more children. Under Augustus a law was enacted prohibiting unmarried persons below the age of sixty in men and fifty in women from taking possession of a legacy, and this was applied even to widows, who, in order to secure their part of their deceased husband's estates, were forced to marry again within a period of two years.

BLIND INSECTS.

They Act Just as Though They Had Eyes and Could See.

So far as insects of the caves are concerned the loss of sight which they gradually undergo is sufficiently well understood. The first step is a decrease in the number of the facets which make up the compound eyes, with a corresponding diminishment of the lenses and retinæ. After four or five generations the eyes become useless. It would be most interesting to breed these or other blind creatures of the caves in the light, so as to find out if they would get their sight back. In all animals, including man, it is found that nature tries to compensate for loss of vision by increasing the power of the sense of touch. Thus the antennæ of cave insects grow remarkably long.

It is very curious to find that nothing in their behavior suggests the fact that they are blind. They walk, run, stop, explore the ground and try to escape from the grasp of the bug hunter just as if they really saw. The light of a candle startles them as much as if they perceived it visually. It is a remarkable fact, proving that the ancestors of these creatures could see, that in the embryo stage of their existence they have eyes well developed.

FIRST MAP OF THE SKY.

It Was Made 1,420 Years Before the Christian Era.

At a very early period in the history of astronomy it was felt that the stars should be divided into distinct groups or constellations. This important task has engaged the attention of astronomers from remote times and has only

Liberal reductions on Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Chenille Curtains, Fancy Linens, Etc.

Liberal reductions on Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Chenille Curtains, Fancy Linens, Etc.

THE HARDY DRY GOODS CO.

CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—The farm known as the Thompsons Point farm, containing about 170 acres. This farm is situated on the Bay of Quinte midway between Deseronto and Picton, and would make a splendid summer resort as the boats call between eight and ten times a day. It is principally fenced with red cedar rails. For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON, Apolunstown, Ont.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,
Will be pleased to have your trade in
Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

SEASON OF 1905.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE
Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE Beaver's Cove at 8.30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.45, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.
RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton at 4.30 p.m. for down the bay.
This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.
For further information apply to
JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 135,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

HARD WORK

well directed is bringing fine results to our well pleased students. Our new up-to-date methods and equipments enables us to offer splendid advantages. You may enter any time, and prove our merits.
Correspondence invited. Write.

Frontenac Business College
KINGSTON, ONT.
W. H. SHAW, President.
T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.
PLYMOUTH COAL.

—FOR SALE—
CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

D. R. C. C. NASH,
Dentist, Bath, Ont.
Graduate of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, and honor graduate of Toronto University.
ODESSA—Tuesdays, at Dominion Hotel.
STELLA—Thursdays, at J. Miller's residence.

That Wonderful New Rimless
Eye Glass

THE STA-ZON,
fits almost any nose, and a great improvement on the old Sure-On patents.

Other fine patents such as
Never Slips, Secure Royals, Lasso, Etc.

too numerous to mention
always in stock.

Then to still further improve the good results by coming to us we will give you the best test you can get outside of an oculist.

An honor graduate of two schools.
A. F. CHINNECK with

F. CHINNECK'S
JEWELLRY STORE.

Self Approving.
"Do you feel that you did anything for the good of your country?" asked the serious citizen.
"I don't know about that," answered the congressman. "But I feel that I have a better record than some in not doing any damage."—Exchange.

Ideal, but Impossible.
"We can't have everything in this life," said the philosopher.
"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "The ideal but impossible combination is a millionaire menu with a deck hand appetite."

Garden and flower seeds for sale at
GREY LION GROCERY.
Lawn mowers from \$3.50 to \$15.00.
Lawn rakes, lawn shears, lawn feeding at
BOYLE & SON.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of valuable Real Estate by Public Auction.

The executors of **ISABELLA HAYCOCK**, late of the township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, will offer for sale on **FRIDAY, MAY 26th, A. D. 1905**, at the Court House in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands:
All and Singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Richmond, in the County of Lennox and Addington, being composed of part Lot No. 22, in the Fourth concession of said township, described as follows: Commencing at a point at the northern limit of said lot, at a distance of 264 feet from the north-west angle of said lot; then southerly in a line parallel with the Napanee and Sheffield road, 55 feet 6 inches; then westerly in a line parallel with the said concession road 57 feet, then northerly in a line parallel with said Napanee and Sheffield road, 55 feet 6 inches, to said concession road; then easterly along said road 57 feet to the place of beginning. This property is situate in the village of Selby and has erected thereon a frame dwelling house. For further particulars apply to
JOHN ENGLISH,
Solicitor for Executors.

Dated at Napanee, April 24th, A.D. 1905. 20-4

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

In the matter of the estate of **ISABELLA HAYCOCK** late of the township of Richmond in the county of Lennox and Addington, Widow, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1897, Chap. 129, Section 32, and Amending Acts that all persons having claims against the estate of the said **Isabella Haycock**, who died on or about the fifth day of March, A. D. 1905, are required to send by post prepared or deliver to **John English**, solicitor for the Executors, on or before the Twenty-fifth day of May, 1905, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of their security (if any) held by them duly certified, and that after the said day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice.
JOHN ENGLISH,
Solicitor for the Executors.

Dated this 22nd day of April, A.D. 1905. 20-4

Early Understood.
"An't," said the Sunday school teacher, "when **Belshazz** cut **Samson's** hair he became bald as a lamb. Can you understand that?"
"Well, ma'am," replied Tommy, "it does make yer feel shamed when a woman cuts yer hair."

Conching Her.
Manager—You do not inject enough contempt, spite and venom into that word, Actress—I can do no better.
Manager—Nonsense! Speak it just as you say "Plush!" when you meet a rival in an imitation sealskin.

Not So Harsh.
She—Has your wife improved since she began to have her voice cultivated? He—Yes, considerably. When she calls me down I notice that it is in a more musical tone than it used to be.

Absence from those we love is self from self—a deadly banishment.—**Shakespeare.**

Lawn mowers, lawn hose, plain and wire bound.
MADOLE & WILSON.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at
THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

It Was Made 1,420 Years Before the Christian Era.

At a very early period in the history of astronomy, it was felt that the stars should be divided into distinct groups or constellations. This important task has engaged the attention of astronomers from remote times and has only been brought to its present perfection by a long series of intellectual efforts.

According to **Clement of Alexandria**, it was **Chiron**, believed to be the maker of the first celestial globe, who, 1,420 years before the Christian era, divided the starry heavens into constellations and so mapped out the sky. **Newton** upheld this opinion, which is further corroborated in the book of **Job**, where allusion is made to **Orion**, the **Pleiades**, and the **Hyades**, a proof that at a very early period there had been a grouping of the stars.

Recorded in his "Works and Days," written 2,700 years ago, also refers to several of the constellations as though their names were familiar to his readers.

Comparative Depth of Wells.
The deepest wells in Europe are at **Passy, France**, depth 2,000 feet; at **La Chapelle, Paris**, depth 2,950 feet; at **Grenelle, Paris**, depth 1,798 feet; at **Neusulwerk, near Minden**, depth 2,288 feet; at **Kilsegen, Bavaria**, depth 1,787 feet; at **Spengenberg, near Berlin**, depth 4,190 feet, which is said to be the deepest in the world, and at **Pesth, Hungary**, depth 3,182 feet. In the United States there are wells located at **St. Louis**, depth 3,843 feet; at **Louisville**, depth 2,083 feet; at **Columbus, O.**, depth 2,775½ feet, and at **Charleston, S. C.**, depth 1,250 feet.

Hazing in Scotland.
They haze in Scotland, too, only there they call it "ragging." A recent exploit of certain **St. Andrews** university students was to slave the head of an unpopular man and cover it with red paint. Then their vengeance fell upon one who had refused to join in their frolics. With great solemnity he was tried and found guilty of publishing libels against their supreme highnesses the king of Siam and the dey of Algiers and for a punishment was forcibly carried to the Swilcan burn, a stream running through the famous links, and there ducked.

No Compromise.
"I'm very sorry my people have given offense," said the savage ruler, "and I'm ready to apologize."
"Apologize?" said the European envoy indignantly. "But my country will accept no apology. This insult can be wiped out only in real estate!"

More Than Beauty Needed.
"You are beautiful enough to be wooed by an emperor."
"Am I beautiful enough to be wooed by a duke?"
"Yes, indeed; but not rich enough."

Every duty which we omit obscures some truth which we should have known.—**Ruskin.**

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

75c.

Till End of 1905.

THE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ADA—FRIDAY, MAY 5th, 1905

NEWS IN GENERAL.

The May Day death roll in Warsaw tallied 62, and 200 were wounded.

Alleged seedless apples shipped to London have been found to contain seeds.

Over thirty people were injured and one man was killed in the strike riots in Chicago.

Clark W. Wright, Kingston, has been appointed license inspector for the city of Kingston.

James Kirvan of Brantford was smothered by a coal oil lamp exploding in his sleeping apartment.

W. W. Donald, brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was run over and killed at Park Head, near Owen Sound.

Owing to the continued rioting in Chicago the Governor of Illinois has been asked to call out the State troops.

Two men were killed at La Prairie, Que., and a third fatally injured by the explosion of a kiln in which bricks were being dried.

The inquest on the dead bank burglar at Lancaster resulted in a verdict perfectly justifying the shooting by Teller Von Metke.

William Boyd and Hugh Stevenson were found guilty at the London Assizes of defrauding ex-Ald. Hugh M. Douglas out of \$10,000 on a foot-race.

Mr. George Gooderham, of Toronto, died on Monday, aged 75 years. He was one of Ontario's greatest financiers, and his estate is valued at \$19,000,000.

James Kirvan, who was smothered at Brantford, had a wife and daughter in Toronto, as well as the woman who claims to be his wife at Brantford. The police are investigating suspicious circumstances connected with his death.

Nearly one hundred people were killed or wounded in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw on May 1st. The troops apparently were uncontrollable, and violated all orders to act with moderation.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

While fooling with a revolver Sunday morning, James Larmour, Dundas, was perhaps fatally injured, a 22 short bullet penetrating his skull. He was about eighty-two years of age.

The Coroner's jury in the Penley case at Orillia found that Russell Penley came to his death through the effects of spirituous liquor taken from a bottle Samuel Symington had in his possession. Proceedings may be taken against Symington.

A religious census of the city of Belleville was taken last week with the following result: Total population of city, 9,539; Methodists, 3,636; Anglicans, 1,777; Roman Catholics, 1,717; Presbyterians, 1,344; Baptists, 418; Reformed Episcopal, 200; Salvation Army, 136.

Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, died at his home in Woodstock, Wednesday afternoon. The late member for North Oxford was born on July 17th, 1849, the son of the late Alexander Sutherland, who came to Canada from Caithness-shire, Scotland, in 1831.

DEATH OF VETERAN.

Friday morning at eight o'clock there passed peacefully away, at his residence, South Napanee, one of Napanee's most respected residents, Thomas Whelan, aged seventy-four years and four months. Deceased had been in declining health for a few months past, and his death was due to a general breaking up of the constitution. For twenty years he was caretaker of the Dominion Bank and performed his duties with the utmost care and precision, winning the highest respect from the officials for the manner in which he performed his duties. Mr. Whelan was born in Munster, County Kildare, Ireland, on December 21st, 1830. His boyhood days were spent in farming. At that time troops were constantly moving from place to place in Ireland, and Young Whelan would follow them for miles, listening to the music and longing for the time when he could wear a red coat.

In 1850 he crossed over to England, and for a few months worked in a cotton mill, but this was not to his liking, and he hankered for a military life. He entered the 1st Battalion Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade. Very soon afterwards the regiment was ordered to South Africa. They embarked at Dover in 1851, for Cape of Good Hope. It was in this year that the ill-fated steamer Birkenhead with 800 troops on board went down while on her way to the same port.

At the close of the Kafir war the brigade was ordered back to England, arriving at Portsmouth in January 1854. Very shortly after this, the regiment was ordered to the Crimea and Whelan took part in almost all the principal battles in that terrible campaign. He had three medals—a Crimean, one given by the Turkish government to all the British soldiers then serving in the Crimea—and a South African medal. He has four bars given for battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman and Sebastopol. His relation of incidents of this campaign would fill a volume.

At the battle of Alma, 400 French allies tried for three nights to take the Russian rifle pits, but were beaten back each time. Lieut. Tyrone, brother of the admiral, who went down with his battleship a few years ago in the Mediterranean, as a result of a collision, volunteered to take 150 of Whelan's brigade and accomplish what the French had failed to do. He was given leave, and succeeded. In this engagement Mr. Whelan received the only wound he ever got in all his battles. The bayonets were freely used at the pits, a Russian made a desperate lunge at Mr. Whelan, who struck his opponent's rifle down, the weapon penetrating his right hip. Before the Russian could recover his gun Whelan's bayonet had forever placed the Russian beyond the hearing of the bugle call. The wound was dressed and Whelan never lost an hour. He was a witness to the famous charge of the Light Brigade. When peace was declared his regiment was ordered back to England and went into camp at Aldershot.

He was successively stationed at Aldershot, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1861, the regiment was ordered to Canada. After a short stay at St. John N. B. they were sent west to Hamilton. In 1863, Whelan volunteered in the Royal Canadian Rifles, serving seven years or until they disbanded in 1870. He was then discharged with a life pension of eleven pence a day. In May of the same year he moved to Napanee, and resided here ever since. He was known by his fine military bearing, erect form and cheerful manner, and loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A family of six children were born to him, five of which still live. One daughter died at the age of nine years. The four sons are Thomas, Cornelius and Patrick, of Fernie, B. C.; J. F. of Wallace, Idaho; and Mrs. Patrick Gleeson, Napanee. Saturday, was

We Live to Eat, and Eat to Live!

and the best to be bought is none too good. We have a reputation for carrying the best stock of

Groceries and Provisions

in town, and when you get anything in those lines from us you can bet it will be the best.

J. F. SMITH & SON. Dundas Street, East, Napanee.

Have you tried us for meats? If not give us a call. Our butcher shop is a model of perfection, both as to quality of meats and courtesy shown customers.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

PERSONALS

Mr. J. E. Herring, of Toronto, was in town on business a few days this week.

Mrs. W. A. Baker, has returned to town after a visit with friends at Ottawa.

Harold Anderson has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to be out again.

Mr. Patrick Whalen, of Fernie, B. C., is in town visiting his relatives after an absence of about fourteen years.

Mr. Patrick Campbell, Owosso, Mich. was a caller at our office on Wednesday. Mr. Campbell has been visiting friends at Camden East.

Dr. D. I. Smith, of Chicago, returned to Napanee last Saturday.

Mrs. James Allen and Miss Helen Allen, of Napanee, after a stay of a year, with friends in Battle Creek, Michigan, returned to Napanee last Saturday.

Mr. W. A. Warner, of Trenton, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Annie Allingham, of Napanee, left for New York last week.

G. W. Shibley, of Napanee, left for Sherbrooke, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorval Peters, of Thorpe were in Napanee, Tuesday.

Miss Dora Smith spent Easter week with friends at Selby.

Mr. W. A. Brown, Carleton Place, has secured a situation as traveller with Douglas & Co., manufacturers of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Mr. Hammel Deroche was in Tamworth Wednesday on business.

Master Don Smith spent Easter week with friends, at Violet.

Miss N. Morden and Miss Alma Morden are spending a few days in Camden East.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockwell, of Napanee, are moving to Chicago. Mrs. Rockwell left last Monday, and Mr. Rockwell will follow in about three weeks.

Miss N. Morden, Oswego, N. Y., is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. Morden for a few days this week.

Mrs. S. R. Miller entertained a number of her lady friends Friday evening.

Mrs. Ward entertained friends last week, to progressive enchre.

Mrs. Rev. F. T. Dibb entertained friends Tuesday evening, it being the 10th anniversary of her wedding.

Rakes, hose, weeders, spading forks, wheelbarrows, and shovels, cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

MARRIAGES.

RICHARDSON—BULL— At Napanee, on Saturday, April 29th, 1905, by Rev. G. S. White, Mr. Harry A. Richardson, of Napanee, to Grace Matilda Bull, of Belleville.

CARL—COTY— In the First Baptist church, Kingston, by the Rev. Douglas Laing, on April 29th, Mr. W. F. Carl, of Yarker, to Miss Jennie Coty, of Kingston.

DEATHS

WHELAN— At South Napanee, on Friday, April 28th, 1905, Thomas Whelan, aged 74 years and four months.

OVENS— At Wilton, on Friday, April 28th 1905, William Owens, aged 95 years.

BECK— At Kingston, Friday, April 28th 1905, Mrs. Jas. Beck, aged about 50 years.

BECK— At Kingston, on Tuesday, May 2nd, 1905, Mr. Jas. Beck, aged about 67 years.

SPENCER— At Roblin, on Wednesday, May 3rd, 1905, Mrs. Spencer, aged 83 years and 3 months.

Poultry netting all heights, black wire and barbed wire cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

WILTON.

Mrs. C. W. Bullock, Lynn, and Miss Stella Neilson, with Master Sibbley, returned Saturday from a week's visit to Mrs. Bullock.

Henry Davy returned to Winnipeg Monday.

Mr. Thompson, Havelock, spent Easter at H. Mills.

Sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Sim Storms, who lost their infant child.

Baptists, 418; Reformed, Episcopal, 200; Salvation Army, 136.

Hon. James Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, died at his home in Woodstock, Wednesday afternoon. The late member for North Oxford was born on July 17th, 1849, the son of the late Alexander Sutherland, who came to Canada from Caithness-shire, Scotland, in 1831.

There is a movement on foot to have the annual camp at Kingston start on June 13th instead of 27th. The longer the camp is delayed in starting the closer it brings the rural corps to the haying season which means a very small turnout of these regiments.

The Electric Railway system of the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Electric Railway Company, comprising some nine miles of track, twenty-three cars, two sweepers, a motor, excellent barns and recreation park facilities is offered for sale. Tenders will be received up to the first of June.

A. C. Shaw, general agent in the United States of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that he believes that a conservative estimate of the number of people who will leave the United States to settle in the Canadian Northwest this year is fifty thousand. The exodus fever is striking as far south this spring as southern Illinois and Indiana.

As a Kettering fishmonger's wife was opening an oyster for a customer the other day ten dull white pearls fell in a shower on the floor. They were about the size of peas, and one or two are pronounced by local jewelers to be of excellent quality. They are probably worth about \$250. The oysters are deep-sea Australians from Liverpool, where tons of pearl oysters are sent annually. The lucky tradesman is exhibiting the treasure-trove at his shop, and it is proving an excellent advertisement.

Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, has addressed a circular to the inspectors inviting their co-operation in having "Empire Day" May 23, duly celebrated in all the schools. He says: The subject is especially important at a time when the British nation is at peace with the world, and when Canada is enjoying a large measure of prosperity due to a great extent to the development of our resources, and the growth of intellectual and moral aspirations among our people. The principles of patriotism fostered in the minds of our people should be such as will cause them to have an intelligent knowledge of those forces which have made the British nation what it is today.

COLEBROOK.

Clifford, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Orland Clement, is dead. The little one had been a great sufferer for nine weeks, of pneumonia. Saturday afternoon he became suddenly worse and about seven o'clock death claimed him. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon.

Gideon Peters is in a critical condition. Charles Woodruff had a quarter of lamb stolen from his meat shop one night last week.

F. D. Wartman has purchased a new driving horse.

Miss Emma Benn, visiting at her home here this winter, has returned to Duluth, Mich.

Miss Clara Benn has returned from a visit to Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lucas attended the funeral of the late Dennis Snider, Odessa, last Wednesday.

Mr. Wartelsky and family, Verona, spent Sunday with M. Steinhardt here.

Many from here attended the concert at Yarker, Monday evening. Miss Bertha Huffman gave a party to about thirty-five friends last Friday evening. A very pleasant evening was spent. About twelve o'clock lunch was served, and at a later hour the company dispersed, unwillingly, the time having come all too soon for them to part.

Fletcher Huffman has returned to his school in Mountain Grove.

Mrs. Henry Woodruff is nursing a sprained ankle.

Misses Florence and Mary Warner gave an Easter party, Tuesday evening, to about thirty-five Newburgh friends. The evening's entertainment carried out the Easter idea, the contests and games all belonging to Easter. The partners for the different contests, games and promenades being found by the matching of eggs. Easter prizes being given for different contests. After lunch a few more promenades and games indulged in, the young people left to enjoy the pleasant moonlight drive of seven miles to Newburgh.

He moved to Napanee, and resided there ever since. He was known by his fine military bearing, erect form and cheerful manner, and loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A family of six children were born to him, five of which still live. One daughter died at the age of nine years. The four sons are Thomas, Cornelius and Patrick, of Fernie, B. C.; J. F. of Wallace, Idaho; and Mrs. Patrick Gleeson, Napanee. Saturday, was the forty-first anniversary of his wedding. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. It was the intention to have a military funeral, but this was found impossible.

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR
on Paints until you see
Wallace's, the largest stock
of Paints, Oils and Varnishes
in Napanee.

NEWBURGH.

The funeral service of the late Miss Cameron, who died in Kingston in the winter, was held in the Presbyterian church here. The remains were taken from the vault to Hinch for interment.

Rev. E. S. Shorey, Sydenham, spent Sunday with J. E. Chant.

At the annual meeting of the Epworth League held in the Methodist church, favorable reports were presented from the various departments. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Rev. J. F. Mears; president, W. D. M. Shorey; first vice-president, Miss Ella Chant; second vice-president, Miss Emma Shorey; third vice-president, Miss Pearl Nesbitt; fourth vice-president, Mrs. H. J. Wood; recording secretary, Roy Farley; corresponding secretary, Fraser Paul; treasurer, Mrs. F. D. Moore; organist, Mrs. J. W. Courtney, assisting organist, Mrs. J. R. Sharpe.

Mrs. Dettlor, London, Ont., is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. B. Thompson.

F. G. Miller, and H. M. Ryan spent Thursday and Friday in Kingston.

The high and public schools reopened Monday after the Easter holidays.

All extend congratulations to Howard Nesbitt, who was successful in his final year in dentistry. Dr. Nesbitt will practice in Shelburne. Congratulations are also extended to another graduate of the N. H. S., Robert Guy, Camden East, who is gold medalist at Queen's in mineralogy.

R. B. Heather, florist, Brockville, spent last week at T. B. Wilson's.

William Sutton, butcher, killed a beef last week that after being dressed tipped the scales at 1,000 lbs. Mr. Sutton is of the opinion that it is the largest beef ever dressed in Newburgh.

G. A. Aylesworth, this village, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the trustees department of O. E. A., which met in Toronto last week.

Mr. Hedley spent a few days in Toronto last week.

A telegram, Wednesday, announced the birth of a son to Dr. and Mrs. Paul (formerly Miss Edith Beeman), Fort William, Ont.

Mrs. Dr. Beeman left Thursday for a visit to her daughter Mrs. Dr. Paul, Fort William.

George Parker, Toronto, spent Good Friday at T. D. Scriver's.

Mrs. Graham, Manchester, Ont., spent Easter with Mrs. Yeoman.

Mrs. Madden, and Misses Lena and Birdie Madden, spent Easter with Edward Mills, Palace Road.

Chas. Wellbanks, spent a few days with his father-in-law in Picton.

Dr. Nesbitt, left on Thursday to take up practice in Shelburne.

James Sewell, wife and family, Bicknell's Corners, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. William Dunn.

Miss Yeomans spent a few days with friends in Napanee.

One dollar bills raised to ten are in circulation in the village.

Miss Helen Harrington, Napanee, spent a few days last week with Miss Helen Finkle.

Sanitary plumbing, steam and hot water heating, an experienced and competent man in charge
MADOLE & WILSON.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of


with friends, at Violet.

Miss N. Morden and Miss Alma Morden are spending a few days in Camden East.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockwell, of Napanee, are moving to Chicago. Mrs. Rockwell left last Monday, and Mr. Rockwell will follow in about three weeks.

Miss N. Morden, Oswego, N. Y., is the guest of her brother, Mr. E. Morden for a few days this week.

Mr. S. P. Fitzmartin, Newburgh, was a caller at our office on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Spencer, spent a few days last week the guests of Mrs. Hogle, Ernestown Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and Mr. Sidney Miller, of Napanee, returned from New York excursion Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bulloch, of Lyn, are moving to Wilton, to take charge of Chas. Neilson's store and post office.

Mr. George Eakins, of Toronto was in Napanee Wednesday.

Mr. Sanford Leeman, of Kepler, was in Napanee, last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byard Shibley, of Wilton, were in Napanee Tuesday.

Mrs. Martha Finkle, returned to Napanee Tuesday, May 2nd, after spending a very pleasant winter with friends in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lapum and family, with Mrs. James Thompson, of Wilton, moved to Watertown last Wednesday May 3rd.

Mr. Lemuel Storms, Orange Storms, Walton Davey, John Steward, Herbert Lapum and Fred Storms, of Wilton were in Napanee last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ferguson and daughter, of Napanee left Tuesday for Indian Head, Manitoba, to occupy his wheat farm and become one of the farmers of the West.

Mrs. Wilkinson, Kingston, is spending a few days in Deseronto.

Miss Hanley, Kingston, spent last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley.

Miss Edith Hardy is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Levi Wagar, Watertown, N. Y., is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Ray Way, Tamworth, left on Thursday for Peterborough.

Mrs. John Williams returned on Saturday from a visit with friends in Campbellford.

Mrs. Arnold Wolfe, and son Morris, Kingston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Morris.

Messrs. R. S. Ham and F. J. Vanaalstine were in Kingston, on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Finkle is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Moise, Pines.

Mrs. W. A. Bellhouse and Miss Agnes Bellhouse are visiting friends in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley and Mrs. McNeill will entertain a number of their friends, in Oddfellows' Hall, this evening.

Mr. T. McKnight and family, Forest Mills, are preparing to leave for Edmonton N.W.T., in the near future.

Mr. McIntosh of the Dominion Bank, Montreal, who has been visiting friends here for a couple of weeks returned to Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sweeney, New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanley.

Mr. Jethro Card left this week for Indian Head, N.W.T.

Mr. E. R. McGrade, Belleville, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. H. Perry and daughter Caroline were in Kingston, on Thursday, to consult a specialist in regard to her daughter's throat.

A number of the local Masonic Lodge paid a fraternal visit to the Deseronto brethren on Tuesday eve.

Mr. Geo. Mair has returned home from Finch, where he spent the winter with his daughter, Mrs. D. A. MacMillan.

Harry Boyle returned home Wednesday, from the Kingston Hospital, where he underwent an operation a short time ago for appendicitis.

Miss Emma Allison leaves Tuesday next for Napinka, Man., where she will spend the summer.

Paints, oils, glass, putty, dry colors,
painter's supplies, white wash brushes,
floor brushes and brooms.
BOYLE & SON.

WILTON.

Mrs. C. W. Bulloch, Lynn, and Miss Stella Neilson, with Master Shibley, returned Saturday from a week's visit to Mrs. Bulloch.

Henry Davy returned to Winnipeg Monday.

Mr. Thompson, Havelock, spent Easter at H. Mills.

Sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Sim Storms, who lost their infant child.

Mrs. Sanderson, Coral, Mich., widow of the late Rev. J. Sanderson, formerly on this circuit is visiting at J.W. Sanderson's. Chas. Neilson spent Easter Sunday with his sister.

Galvanized iron shingle and soked
roofing, dinitoote and felt roofing.
MADOLE & WILSON.

A Woman's Tongue.

"Woman's tongue is her sword, which she never lets rust," wrote Mme. Necker. "The tongue is not steel, but it cuts," wrote Erasmus. "The tongue kills more than the sword," wrote Vesik, the Ottoman statesman. Solomon, the embodiment of wisdom, wrote, "It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman and in a wide house." And St. James wrote, "The tongue is a little member and boasteth great things." However, the good King Arthur said, "Deny not to woman the proper use of her tongue."

A Sure Cure.

"I don't care how severe a cold is," said the man who was not suffering from one, "I can get rid of it in one day." "So can I," replied the man who was carrying three pocket handkerchiefs, "but suicide is repugnant to me."


Evading the Question.

Mrs. Otto Philit—Now, professor, I want you to be perfectly frank with me and tell me exactly what you think of my voice. Professor Shopang—Ah, madame, how can you ask zat of a member of a race zat ees re-renowned for eets politeness?

Just Her Idea.

"Have you seen my picture of Ananias?" inquired the artist to a throng hanging on to his long ringlets. "No," replied a fair one; "I have not yet, but I have never thought Ananias was quite as bad as he is painted."

The beloved of the Almighty are the rich who have the humility of the poor and the poor who have the magnanimity of the rich.—Saadi.

HELP FOR VICTIMS OF EYESTRAIN

Most cases of headache, nervousness and insomnia are due directly or indirectly to eyestrain. Drugs afford only temporary relief, our scientifically-adjusted glasses will positively remove eyestrain with all its attending afflictions.
H. E. Smith

"SALADA"

is now the Favorite Drink of Millions

Black, Mixed or Natural Green. Sealed Packets only
HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS 1904.

DEATH STRUGGLE WITH LION.

Wrestling Match Nearly Cost the Trainer His Life.

While a Franco-American athlete named Rey was practising in Paris with a lion named Brutus for the wrestling championship of Europe, which was to open at the Hippodrome, he had a narrow escape of losing his life.

The lion, while its fore paws were on the trainer's neck and its head over his shoulder, unexpectedly fastened its teeth in his jacket. The trainer stopped wrestling, and tried to disengage himself by withdrawing from the jacket and leaving it in the lion's possession.

But he was unable to do this, and Brutus, without becoming actually savage, warmed to the encounter, and began to tear the trainer about the shoulders and sides. Although bleeding freely from fifty wounds, Rey, who is a powerful, athletic young fellow, kept his head, and realizing that he was at the mercy of the brute if he fell, kept him off as best he could.

By this time Mr. Bostock and his assistants had gathered round the cage trying to rescue the trainer, and watched with apprehension the realistic combat between the man and the lion. The wrestling bout, which had commenced in the usual playful manner, had now developed into a grim contest, in which one of the combatants was fighting for his life, and for fully two minutes his fate seemed sealed.

Rey kept up the unequal contest, but a further difficulty in the way of his rescue was the fact that in a cage communicating with Brutus a companion lion was making desperate efforts to force an entry through a half-open door.

At last Brutus was lassoed by Mr. Bostock and dragged into the adjoining cage. After Rey had been bandaged in the Hippodrome infirmary he was taken to the Rothschild Hospital, where the doctors said that, thanks to his athletic constitution, if blood poisoning did not set in they hoped to save him.

WEAK, TIRED PEOPLE.

Need New Blood in Spring to Bring Health and Strength.

Spring blood is bad blood. It is clogged with impurities that make themselves felt in many ways, such as pimples and eruptions, poor digestion, occasional headaches, twinges of rheumatism, a lazy feeling in the morning, and a strong desire to avoid exertion. Sometimes the nerves are unstrung, you feel dull and depressed, and your strength is slipping away. You can only be put right by enriching the blood and driving out the impurities. Purgatives won't do this—they only make you weaker. What you need is a tonic, and the best tonic that medical science has yet discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, brace the nerves and bring health and energy to weak, despondent and easily tired men and women. Mrs.

Teddy, skeptically. "I've been here lots of summers."

"Well, this has an outlet. The steamer passes it. You remember. I saw it when I came."

"Oh, yes."

"Well, Great Salt Lake hasn't any outlet, and the sun dries the water up and leaves the salt, lots of it."

"Didn't it smart your eyes?"

"I didn't put my eyes in," said Annabel. "You see it isn't deep at all. We waded out a long way, several blocks, I guess, and it didn't come up to our necks, and only just came above papa's knees. It was very warm, the water was, almost hot, and felt so good. You can float on it. It has so much salt in it you can't go down, and we sort of paddled along on our stomachs, with our heads sticking up. It's real sticky, and we had caps on our heads to keep our hair from getting sticky. Mama had a big bath-towel wound round her head."

"We splattered each other and shut our eyes, and when the water dried off our faces there were white patches of salt. The sand under the water is gray, such a nice, clean gray. I brought some home in a bottle. There's a long bath-house with lots of dressing-rooms in it, hundreds, I guess, and there's a fresh-water spray in each one, so you can take a nice shower-bath when you come out, and get the sticky off."

Each boy hung over the arm of his chair nearest the middle chair, and listened in wonderment. Annabel leaned back idly and told her story like the finished little traveller that she was. "Have you studied percentage?" she asked.

Even Lawrence shook his head without a word.

"It's sixteen per cent. salt," she said, "and that's a great deal. Papa told me. They think that once it was lots bigger'n it is now, twenty times. They think, you know, that in time there won't be any lake left."

"Oo-oo!" said Lawrence.

And "O my!" said Teddy.

Annabel leaned forward, somewhat excited by the appreciation of her auditors. "It'll be all evaporated, you know, and if you boys want to go swimming in it you'd better go quick!"

Lawrence looked at Teddy, and when he caught his eye gave a significant nod. Then he turned to Annabel, politely. "Will you go and catch turtles with us?" he said.

WHEN BABY SMILES,

When baby smiles mother knows he is well and happy. When he is cross, ailing and fretful, she gives him Baby's Own Tablets, and finds that there's a smile in every dose. These Tablets cure all little ailments of childhood, such as indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, worms and simple fevers. They make teething easy, and promote natural sleep and repose, and are guaranteed not to contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. Robt. Dean, Tisdale, N.W.T., says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets a perfect medicine for little ones, and always keep

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER LII.—(Continued.)

"A trick," he gasped. "The light was put out. For Heaven's sake, Heritage, don't get brooding over those fancies of yours now. I tell you the thing was done deliberately. Here, if you are too weak or feeble, give the knife to me."

The request had a sting in it. With an effort Heritage pulled himself together.

"No," he said, firmly, "I'll do it. It was a cruel, dastardly trick to play upon me, but I quite see now that it was a trick. Only it's going to make a man of me instead."

Bell nodded. His eyes were blazing, but he said nothing. He watched Heritage at work with stern approval. Nothing could have been more scientific, more skilful. It seemed a long time to David, looking on, but it was a mere matter of minutes.

"Finished," Heritage said, with a triumphant thrill. "And successful."

"And another second would have seen an end of our man," Bell said. He's coming round again. Get those bandages on, Heritage. I'll look after the mess. Give him the drug. I want him to sleep for a good long time."

"Will he be sensible to-morrow?" David asked.

"I'll pledge my reputation upon it," Bell said. "Haden't you better telephone down to your electrician to come and see to those lights? I see the fuse in the meter is intact; it is only on the one circuit that they have gone."

Van Sneek opened his eyes and stared languidly about him. In a clear, weak, yet wholly sensible voice he asked where he was, and then lapsed into slumber. A little later and he lay snug and still in bed. There was a look of the deepest pleasure in the eyes of Heritage.

"I've saved him and he's saved me," he said. "But it was tough and go for both of us when that light failed. But for Bell I fancied that I should have fainted. And then it came to me that it was some trick, and my nerve returned."

"Never to leave again," Bell said. "It tried you high, and found you not wanting."

"Heaven be praised," Heritage murmured. "But how was it done?"

Bell's face was stern as he took the kitchen candlestick from the table and went in the direction of the dining-room.

"Come with me, and I'll explain," he said, curtly.

The dining-room was in pitchy darkness, for the lights there had been on the short circuit; indeed, the lights on the ground-floor had all failed with the exception of the hall, which fortunately had been on another circuit. The fact had saved Van Sneek's life, for if Bell had not speedily used that one live wire the patient must have perished.

Henson looked up from his sofa with a start and a smile.

"I am afraid I must have been asleep," he said, languidly.

"Liar," Bell thundered. "You have been plotting murder. And but for a mere accident the plot would have been successful. You have worked out the whole thing in your mind; you came here on purpose. You came here to stifle the light at the very moment when we were operating on Van Sneek. You thought that all the lights on the floor would be on

of that, either. He would go back to the quiet lodgings he had taken in Kemp Town for a day or two, he would change his clothes and walk over to Longdean Grange, and it would go hard if he failed to get a cheque from the misguided lady there. If he were quick he could be there by eleven o'clock."

He passed into his little room. He started back to see a man sleeping in his arm-chair. Then the man, disturbed by the noise of the newcomer, opened his eyes. And those eyes were gleaming with a glow that filled Henson's heart with horrible dread. It was Merritt who sat opposite him, and it was Merritt whose eyes told Henson that he knew of the latter's black treachery. Henson was face to face with death, and he knew it.

He turned and fled for his life; he scudded along the streets, past the hospital and up towards the downs, with Merritt after him. The start was not long, but it was sufficient. Merritt took the wrong turn, and, with a heart beating fast and hard, Henson climbed upwards. It was a long time before his courage came back to him. He did not feel really easy in his mind until he had passed the lodge-gates at Longdean Grange, where he was fortunate enough, after a call or two, to rouse up Williams.

The latter came with more alacrity than usual. There was a queer grin on his face and a suggestion of laughter in his eyes.

"There seems to be a lot of light about," Henson cried. "Take me up to the house and don't let anybody know I am here. Your mistress gone to bed?"

"She's in the drawing-room," Williams said, "singing. And Miss Enid's there. I am sure they will be glad to see you, sir."

Henson doubted it, but made no reply. There was a clatter of voices in the drawing-room, a chatter of a lightsomeness that Henson had never heard before. Well, he would soon settle all that. He passed quietly into the room, then stood in puzzled fear and amazement.

"Our dear nephew," said a cool, sarcastic voice. "Come in, sir, come in. This is quite charming. Well, my sweet philanthropist and most engaging gentleman, and what may we have the pleasure of doing for you to-night?"

"Lord Littimer?" Henson gasped. "Lord Littimer here?"

CHAPTER LIII.

Bell gave a gesture of relief as the door closed upon Henson. Heritage looked like a man who does not quite understand.

"I haven't quite got the hang of it yet," he said. "Was that done for my benefit?"

"Of course it was," Bell replied. "Henson found out that Van Sneek was here, as he was certain to do sooner or later. He comes here to make inquiries and finds you; also he comes to spy out the land. Now, without being much of a gambler, I'm willing to stake a large sum that he introduced the subject of your old trouble?"

"He invariably did that," Heritage admitted.

"Naturally. That was part of the game. And you told him that you had got over your illness and that you were going to do the operation."

you weaker. What you need is a tonic, and the best tonic that medical science has yet discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, brace the nerves and bring health and energy to weak, despondent and easily tired men and women. Mrs. Chas. Blackburn, Aylesford Station, N.S., says: "For the past ten years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine I have taken when I found I needed medicine. Last spring I was feeling poorly, was weak, easily tired and depressed. I got three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like a new person. They are the best medicine I know of when the blood is out of condition."

If you need a medicine this spring—and there are few people who do not—take a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you will find an improved appetite and new health and strength such as no other medicine can give you. There is no disease of the blood these pills will not cure, simply because they make the new, rich blood that drives disease from the system. The genuine Pink Pills have the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

YOUNG
FOLKS
COUNTED IN.

The three new acquaintances, each engrossed in a huge rocker, sat side by side on the veranda of the little hotel. Before them lay the lake, gray under the shadow of a passing cloud and the heavy fringe of pines along the shore.

Lawrence and Teddy had known each other for two days, but Annabel was an arrival of the morning.

"She's only a girl," Lawrence had said, "and her name's silly, but we'll try her, and if she can do things and knows lots, fine boys, we'll count her in, and ask her to catch turtles with us, shall we, Teddy?"

There were no other children at the hotel, and the two boys were eager to find a worthy playmate.

Lawrence, by virtue of being the oldest, conducted the examination. "Can you row?" he asked.

"M-hm," answered Annabel, indifferently.

"Can you swim?"

"Yes," Annabel swayed her head gently to rock the chair.

"I've swam in Lake Superior," said Lawrence, proudly.

"I've swam in Miller's Lake and in this lake," chimed in Teddy, eagerly.

"Swam," corrected Lawrence.

"Yes, swam," assented Teddy.

"Where have you swam, Annabel?"

"Lots of places," returned the little girl. "I used to in the Atlantic Ocean when I was littler, and once, a year ago, in Great Salt Lake."

"Oo-oo!" said Lawrence. "Is that lake salty, the way they say?"

Annabel nodded. Evidently Lawrence must make the advances.

"Couldn't you tell about it?" he suggested.

"Why, certainly," said Annabel, politely. "Mama and papa and Frankie and I were at Salt Lake City for a day, and we took the cars and went to the lake. You have to ride over white ground, where the lake was once. It is all salty. The lake has receded, mama says."

"Why did it?" asked Teddy, bluntly.

"It evaporated."

Lawrence and Teddy exchanged puzzled glances.

"That means the sun dried it up," explained Annabel.

"This one doesn't dry up," said

a simple fever. They make teething easy, and promote natural sleep and repose, and are guaranteed not to contain one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. Robt. Deason, Tisdale, N.W.T., says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets a perfect medicine for little ones, and always keep them in the house." You can get the Tablets from your medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GARDEN CITY NEAR LONDON.

Philanthropic Englishmen Plan a Model Town.

To build a city with industries as varied as to support a population of thirty thousand, and to house the people on model lines in a community where everything is done to retain the advantages of the country, is the ambition of a company of philanthropic Englishmen. They have bought thirty-eight hundred acres of land in Hertfordshire, some thirty-five miles from London, and there they are laying out and building "the first garden city in England."

The situation is high and healthy. The land is fertile, and should provide much of the vegetables the new community will require. From most parts of the town there will be uninterrupted views of the country, and in the town itself natural features are to be preserved as far as possible. For example in the main square, round which will be erected the public buildings, stand three old oaks. These are to be left and guarded.

From the railway-station to the square runs the main avenue, never less than one hundred feet wide, and in all directions from the square will radiate roads from forty to sixty feet wide—that is to say, as broad as the Strand and Chapside, "the busiest streets in London. Wide margins of grass will border them, and to carry out the park-like appearance the builders purpose that the house-lots shall be arranged on what they call "the New England plan," of open lawns and no front fences.

On the eastern side of the town, beside the railway line, has been set apart a site of about one hundred acres for the factories on which the town will depend for its existence. Engineers, cabinet-makers, motor-car builders and printers are already established. The factories are to be hidden from the residences by a belt of trees, and as the prevailing winds are from the west, the smoke and smell will be carried away from the houses.

Every dwelling will have a garden. The houses will be so built as to secure light and air on all sides, and the factories will be constructed with the same object. Everywhere there will be public gardens and parks and recreation-grounds, and nothing ugly or unsanitary will be allowed. The company will be able to enforce such restrictions because it will sell no land. Yet the rents from which it is to draw its revenue have been fixed at less than half the average rates prevailing in English cities.

The town itself will cover thirteen hundred acres, and if the surrounding villages are included in the "proposed total population," there will be thirty-five thousand people in the whole community. That will give some twenty-three to the acre for the town, and, taking the whole area of the estate, nine persons to the acre.

There are streets in London—some that one would hardly like to call slums—where there are nearly four hundred persons to the acre. To tellers so crowded in the dreary metropolis the garden city should seem like a glimpse of heaven.

"What is Johnson's business?" "I think he is a book-keeper; at least, he never brought back the one he borrowed from me last summer."

have been plotting murder. And so for a mere accident the plot would have been successful. You have worked out the whole thing in your mind; you came here on purpose. You came here to stifle the light at the very moment when we were operating on Van Sneek. You thought that all the lights on the floor would be on the same circuit; you have been here before."

"Are you mad?" Henson gasped. "When have I been here before?" "The night that you lured Van Sneek here by a forged letter and left him for dead."

Henson gasped, his lips moved, but no words came from them.

"You have a little knowledge of electricity," Bell went on. "And you saw your way pretty clear to spoil our operation to-night. You get that idea from yonder wall-plug into which goes that plunger of the reading lamp on the cabinet yonder. At the critical moment all you had to do was to dip your fingers in water and press the tips of them against the live wire in the wall-plug. You did so, and immediately the wires fired all over the circuit and plunged us in darkness. But the hall light remained sound, and Van Sneek was saved. If it is any consolation to you, he will be as sensible as any of us to-morrow."

Henson had risen to his feet, pale and trembling. He protested, but it was all in vain. Bell approached the china wall-plug and pointed to it.

"Hold the candle down," he said. "There! You can see that the surface is still wet, there is water in the holes now, and some of it has trickled down the distemper on the wall. You ought to be shot where you stand, murderous dog."

Henson protested, with some dignity. It was all so much Greek to him, he said. He had been sleeping so quietly that he had not seen the light fall. Bell cut him short.

"Get out," he cried. "Go away; you poison the air that honest men breathe, and you are as fit and well as I am. Why don't you pitch him into the street, Steel? Why don't you telephone to Marley at the police-station and say that the Huddersfield swindler is here? Oh, if you only knew what an effort it is to keep my hands off him!"

Henson made for the door with alacrity. A moment later and he was in the street dazed, confused, and baffled, and with the conviction strong upon him that he had failed in his great coup. Van Sneek would be sensible to-morrow—he would speak. And then—

But he dared not think of that at present. He wanted all his nerve and courage now. He had just one last chance, one single opportunity of making money, and then he must get out of the country without delay. He almost wished now that he had not been quite so precipitate in the matter of James Merritt. That humble tool might have been of great advantage to him at this moment. But Merritt had threatened to be troublesome and must be got out of the way. But, then, the police had not picked Merritt up yet. Was it possible that Merritt had found out that—

But Henson did not care to think

that he introduced the subject of your old trouble?"

"He invariably did that," Heritage admitted.

"Naturally. That was part of the game. And you told him that you had got over your illness and that you were going to do the operation. And you told him how. Where were you when the little conversation between Henson and yourself took place?"

"He was asked into the dining-room."

"And then you told him everything. Directly Henson fell upon that wall-plug he knew how to act. He made up his mind that the electric light should fail at a critical moment. Hence the dramatic 'accident' with the cycle. Once Henson had got into the house the rest was easy. He had only to wet his fingers and press them hard against the two wires in the wall-plug and out pops the light, in consequence of the fuses blowing out. I don't know where Henson learnt the trick, but I do know that I was a fool not to think of it. You see, the hall light being dropped through the floor above was on another circuit. If it hadn't been we should have had our trouble with Van Sneek for nothing."

"He would have died?" David asked.

The two doctors nodded significantly.

"What a poisonous scoundrel he is!" David cried. "Miss Chris Henson does not hesitate to say that he was more or less instrumental in removing two people who helped her and her sister to defeat Henson, and now he makes two attacks on Van Sneek's life. Really, we ought to inform the police what has happened and have him arrested before he can do any further mischief. Penal servitude for life would about fit the case."

Van Sneek was jealously guarded by Heritage and Bell for the next few hours. He awoke the next morning little the worse for the operation. His eyes were clear now, the restless, eager look had gone from them.

"Where am I?" he demanded.

"What has happened?"

Bell explained briefly. As he spoke his anxiety passed away. He saw that Van Sneek was following quite intelligently and rationally.

"I remember coming here," the Dutchman said. "I can't recall the rest just now. I feel like a man who is trying to piece the fragments of a dream together."

"You'll have it all right in an hour or two," Bell said, with an encouraging smile. "Meanwhile your breakfast is ready. Yes, you can smoke afterwards if you like. And then you shall tell me all about Reginald Henson. As a matter of fact, we know all about it now."

"Oh," Van Sneek said, blankly. "You do, eh?"

"Yes, even to the history of the second Rembrandt, and the reason why Henson stabbed you and gave you that crack over the head. If you tell me the truth you are safe; if you don't—why, you stand a chance of joining Henson in the dock."

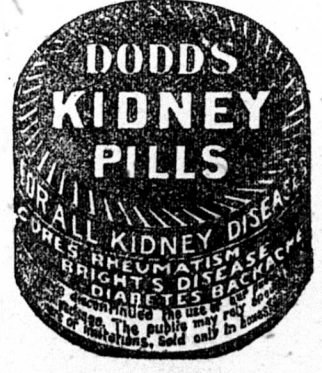
Bell went off, leaving Van Sneek to digest this speech at his leisure. Van Sneek lay back on his bed propped up with pillows, and smoked many cigarettes before he expressed a desire to see Bell again. The latter came in with Steel; Heritage had gone elsewhere.

"This gentleman is Mr. Steel?" Van Sneek suggested.

Bell responded somewhat drily that it was. "But I see you are going to tell us everything," he went on. "That being so, suppose you begin at the beginning. When you sold that copy of the 'Crimson Blind' to Lord Littimer had you the other copy?"

"Ach, you have got to the bottom of things, it seems," Van Sneek gurgled.

"Yes, and I have saved your life, foolish as it might seem," Bell replied. "You came very near to losing it the second attempt last night



at Henson's hands. Henson is done for, played out, burst up. We can arrest him on half-a-dozen charges when we please. We can have you arrested any time on a charge of conspiracy over those pictures—

"Of which I am innocent; I swear it," Van Sneek said, solemnly. "Those two Rembrandts—they fell into my hands by what you call a slice of good luck. I am working hand in glove with Henson at the time, and show him them. I suggest Lord Littimer as a purchaser. He would, perhaps, buy the two, which would be a little fortune for me. Then Henson, he says, 'Don't you be a fool, Van Sneek. Suppress the other: say nothing about it. You get as much from Littimer for the one as you get for the two, because Lord Littimer thinks it unique.'"

"That idea commended itself to a curio dealer?" Bell suggested drily. "But yes," Van Sneek said eagerly. "Later on we disclose the other and get a second big price. And Lord Littimer he buy the first copy for a long price."

"After which you discreetly disappear," said Steel. "Did you steal those pictures?"

"No," Van Sneek said, indignantly. "They came to me in the way of honest business—a poor workman who knows nothing of their value, and takes fifteen marks for them."

"Honest merchant," David murmured. "Pray go on."

"I had to go away. Some youthful foolishness over some garnets raked up after many years. The police came down upon me so suddenly that I got away with the skin of my teeth. I leave the other Rembrandt, everything, behind me. I do not know that Henson he give me away so that he can steal the other Rembrandt."

"So you have found that out?" said Bell. "Who told you?"

"I learn that not so long ago. I learn it from a scoundrel called Merritt, a tool of Henson. He tells me to go to Littimer Castle to steal the Rembrandt for Henson, because Dr. Bell, he find my Rembrandt. Then I what you call pump Merritt, and he tells me all about the supposed robbery at Amsterdam and what was found in the portmanteau of good Dr. Bell yonder. Then I go to Henson and tell him what I find out, and he laughs. Mind you, that was after I came here from Paris on business for Henson."

"About the time you bought that diamond-mounted cigar-case?" David asked, quietly.

Van Sneek nodded. He was evidently impressed by the knowledge possessed by his questioners. (To be Continued.)



Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sun-light Soap.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

PERIODS OF HUMAN GROWTH.

Children born between September and February are, some authorities state, not so tall as those born in the summer and spring months, and the growth of children is much more rapid from March till August. The extremities grow rapidly up to the sixteenth year, then there is slow growth until the thirtieth year. The legs chiefly grow between the tenth and seventeenth year. Comparing the general result, it appears that there are six periods of growth. The first extends up to the sixth or eighth year, and is one of very rapid growth; the second period, from eleven to fourteen years, growth is slow; the third period, from sixteen to seventeen; the fourth period shows a slow growth up to the age of thirty for height, up to fifty for chest girth; the fifth growth is one of rest, from thirty to fifty years; the sixth period is characterized by a decrease in all dimensions of the body.

RED-BLIND MARINES.

The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine service failed on their color tests, twenty-three being red-blind and the remainder unable to distinguish green. The 4,600 candidates for certificates were also submitted to the form vision tests, and twenty-two of them failed to distinguish the form of the object submitted.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels, you'll like it.

We can help to make people bright by our keenness, but we can never accomplish anything towards making people good except by our tenderness.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c

A fool is generally a person who detects your faults while you are in the act of calling attention to his own.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Myrror has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain,

A DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE! Fortea drinkers is to give them a hot, steaming cup of FRAGRANT

Blue Ribbon

instead of some ordinary kind. They'll notice the difference quick enough, then nothing will do them but BLUE RIBBON TEA.

Try the Red Label

Back to Bicycles

The bicycle is king. Every person realizes now that there is no other vehicle so convenient in the country, town or city as the wheel. The wheels we sell are the best in the world.



Cleveland
Massey-Harris
Brantford
Welland-Vale

THE CUSHION FRAME

is the new feature. It has brought bicycling again into popular favor—**Makes Rough Roads Smooth.**

The Sills' Hygienic Handle Bar

a companion invention to the Cushion Frame. Write for our new catalogues, and new picture cards. Mention this paper.

Canada Cycle and Motor Co'y

"Makers of the World's Best Bicycles,"

Canadian Headquarters for Automobiles.

TORONTO

POINTED SAYINGS.

The unspoken word never does harm.

Dissatisfaction is the mother of progress.

True greatness ever mates with simplicity.

Girls who say the least are soonest married.

Glory is a good word, but duty is a better one.

Success is a target with a very small bullseye.

It does not require much push to go down hill.

It is cheaper to pay visits than to pay hotel bills.

Many a man is pound foolish who isn't even penny wise.

The world owes you a living, but you owe the world a life.

The wise girl catches a husband by running the other way.

Adversity has its uses. It gives our neighbors a chance to talk.

Poverty is a man's safest safeguard against a woman's charms.

It is easy to find reasons why other people should be patient.

An overdose of rest is apt to be more fatiguing than too much toil.

Some people live up to their ideals and others have to live by them.

It is a great deal easier to condemn a new idea than it is to comprehend it.

People who persist in giving advice must expect to take a lot of blame.

A poor excuse, if new, is better than a good one that has been over-worked.

Moscow is situated almost in the geometrical centre of European Rus-

FOR SALE—FASHIONABLE BLOOD stallions of Arab, Clay, Morgan, Hambletonian and thoroughbred blood for sale, on time, or may be syndicated. For pedigrees and particulars address John B. Hall, M.D., 326 Jarvis St., Toronto.

225 ACRE FARM IN THE GARDEN spot of the world, rural delivery at the door, and church on the farm, on the main county road 2 1/2 miles to town, large dwelling with 7 rooms, 2 porches, 2 halls, a car, plenty barn and stable room, carriage house, lovely large shade trees, weeping willow and maple. You can raise about anything you plant on this farm; half of it is clay, balance is dark loam, choice apple and peach orchard, best of grass land, healthy climate, 50 acres in wood and timber, can mail you 32 page book describing Maryland all free by asking. Price of farm now \$2,000. Price will soon double, we farm and plow 9 months in the year on this farm. Address Dr. J. Lee Woodcock, 406 Camden Ave., Salisbury, Md.

Stump and Tree Pullers

Self-anchoring and Stump-pullers. Something new. Pulls ordinary stump in 15 minutes. 110 lbs. weighs as a 500 lbs. different sizes to suit all kinds of clearing. Illustrated catalog address

Powerful, Handy, Low Priced.

Maline Mfg. Co. 975 Ninth St., Monmouth, Ill.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO." Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

HE FEELS AS YOUNG AS EVER

MR. CHESTER LOOMIS TOOK DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

And From a Used Up Man He Became As Smart as a Boy.

Orland, Ont., May 1—(Special).—Mr. Chester Loomis, an old and respected farmer living in this section, is spreading broadcast the good news that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sure cure for the Lame Back and Kidney Disease so common among old people. Mr. Loomis says: "I am 76 years of age and smart and active as a boy, and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills all the credit for it."

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old

"Before I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so used up I could hardly ride in a buggy, and I could not do any work of any kind. Everybody thought I would not live long. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a wonderful remedy."

"The Kidneys of the young may be wrong, but the Kidneys of the old must be wrong. Dodd's Kidney Pills make all wrong Kidneys right. That is why they are the old folks' greatest friend."

OLDEST INN IN GERMANY.

For some time past a controversy has been proceeding as to which is the oldest inn in Germany. The matter seems now to be finally decided. The old town of Mittenberg, on the Main, is the possessor of an inn known as the Riesen, which has had an uninterrupted existence since the twelfth century. The inn has been in the possession of one family for over 300 years.

"FATHER" OF THE PRESS.

"Kin-pan," an official paper of China, is the oldest journal in the world, dating back to 911. It became a weekly in 1361, a daily in 1800, and is now a tri-daily. The regular issue is 8,000 copies. The morning edition is printed on yellow paper and is confined to trade interests; the noon issue is white and wholly official; while that at night is printed on black paper and its contents are miscellaneous.

RIFLE-BULLET PHOTOGRAPHS.

Rifle bullets are now photographed in their course by means of the electric spark. The camera is taken into a dark room, which the bullet is caused to traverse. As it passes the camera it is made to interrupt an electric circuit, and produces a spark which illuminates it for an instant and enables the impression to be taken.

Smother A Cough

Press your hand hard enough over your mouth and you can smother a cough, but you can't cure it that way. The outside is the wrong end to work on.

Scott's Emulsion

thoroughly cures coughs because it strikes at the root of the trouble. The throat and lungs need a regular system of education to cure an old cough.

The point of value about Scott's Emulsion and coughs is that while Scott's Emulsion does soothe the raw throat and lungs, it also nourishes and heals the inflamed parts.

It replaces inflamed tissue with healthy tissue—the only real cure for an old cough.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

A fool is generally a person who detects your faults while you are in the act of calling attention to his own.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Robinson—"What spoilt Archie's chance with Miss Million?" Jenkins—"She told him she disliked compliments." "And he persisted in paying them?" "No; he was stupid enough to believe her and stop!"

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Cured for Thirty-five Cents.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in one day, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Barber's Itch, Ulcers, Blisters and all eruptions of the skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in the cure of all baby humors. 35c.—17

"I married for money," said the gloomy man. "Wasn't there a woman attached to it?" asked the cynic. "Of course there was," with increased gloom; "so much attached to it that she never parted with a cent."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

Mabel—"So you have broken off the engagement? Have you returned his ring?" Amy—"Why, no; that wouldn't be reasonable. Of course I have changed my opinion of George, but I admire the ring as much as ever."

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

Removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeten, stiffness, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Jackson—"How's your family?" Johnson—"Pretty well, thank you!" "Any of your daughters married yet?" "No; and I can't understand why they don't go off. They use powder enough; goodness knows!"

A Tonic for the Debilitated.—Parnelle's Vegetable Pills by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body as a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay. them.

Mistress—"I understand you stood for a whole hour in the doorway last night talking to the policeman, Biddy?" Biddy—"Shure, you wouldn't have me sthand there for an hour and say nothin', ma'am?"

A ROYAL BOOKLET.

The Grand Trunk Railway System are distributing a very handsome booklet descriptive of the Royal Muskoka Hotel, that is situated in Lake Rosseau, in the Muskoka Lakes, "Highlands of Ontario." The publication is one giving a full description of the attractions that may be found at this popular resort, handsomely illustrated with colored prints of lake and island scenery, the hotel itself, and many of the special features that may be found there. It is printed on fine enameled paper, bound in a cover giving the appearance of Morocco leather, with a picture of the hotel and surroundings on the same, and the crest of the hotel embossed in high relief. A glance through this booklet makes one long for the pleasure of Summer and outdoor life, and copies may be secured gratuitously by applying to any Grand Trunk ticket office.

vices must expect to take a lot of blame.

A poor excuse, if new, is better than a good one that has been over-worked.

Moscow is situated almost in the geometrical centre of European Russia.

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

"What did papa say?" "He showed me the door." "And what did you say?" "I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."

A General Favorite.—In every place where introduced Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has not failed to establish a reputation, showing that the sterling qualities which it possesses are valued everywhere when they become known. It is in general use in Canada and other countries as a household medicine and the demand for it each year shows that it is a favorite wherever used.

Mrs. Bender—"Yes, I couldn't abide the neighborhood; it was unfashionable, you know." Mrs. Hatper—"And you could think of no other way to improve it than by moving?"

Better Without a Stomach than with one that's got a constant "hurt" to it. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. Let one enjoy the good things of life and leave no bad effects—carry them with you in your vest pocket—60 in box, 35 cents.—48

Where there's a will there's delay. Words on the weather flock together.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Lady of Uncertain Age—"She behaved abominably. She told me I was a hopeless old maid. Wasn't that un ladylike?" Kind Friend—"It certainly was, but it's better to be rude than untruthful."

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup needs no recommendation. To all who are familiar with it, it speaks for itself. Years of use in the treatment of colds and coughs and all affections of the throat has unquestionably established its place among the very best medicines for such diseases. If you give it a trial you will not regret it. You will find it 25 cents well invested.

Employer (to new office boy)—"Has the cashier told you what you are to do this afternoon?" Office Boy—"Yes, sir; I'm to wake him when I see you coming."

Manly Strength and Womanly Beauty depend on purity of the blood, and much of that purity depends on perfect kidney filtering. If these organs are diseased and will not perform their functions, man will seek in vain for strength and woman for beauty. South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities through the body's "filters"—repairs weak spots.—46

EARTHQUAKES IN BRITAIN.

Earthquakes are not so uncommon in the British Isles as might be supposed. Of the 6,831 earthquakes which have been reported in the world from the earliest times up to 1860, the British Isles were responsible for no fewer than 255. The district of comrie, in Perthshire, is the favorite resort of the earthquake, and in the winter of 1839, 140 earthquakes were experienced in this locality. Both in England and Scotland the autumn is the commonest time for earthquakes, there have been seventy-nine in autumn, seventy-four in winter, forty-four in spring, and fifty-eight in summer.

Concerts are a nice thing to keep a man from having a good time.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best and your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agents in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

TASTE IN HORSEFLESH.

The new Paris slaughter-houses for killing of horses, donkeys and mules have been inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony. The handsome building, which is situated in the Rue Brancion, cost \$720,000. The stables will hold 300 horses. The following statistics will show to what extent Parisians now eat horses. Before the siege perhaps 1,000 horses a year were slaughtered; but in 1872 the figures rose to 5,034, and in 1883 to 12,776. Ten years ago Paris ate annually 23,186 horses, while the returns for last year placed the number at 36,091.

Customer (severely)—"Do you sell deceased meat here?" Butcher (blandly)—"Worse than that." Customer (excitedly)—"Mercy on us! How can that be possible?" Butcher (confidentially)—"The meat I sell is dead—absolutely dead, sir."

Minard's Liniment Cures Gorgi in Cows

He who expresses his willingness to die for a woman always reserves the right to fix the date of his demise.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Rita—"Did you say, 'This is so sudden!' when Jack proposed?" "No. I intended to, you know; but I was so flustered that I forgot, and cried, 'At last!' instead."

Twitchy Muscles and Sleeplessness—The hopeless heart sickness that settles on a man or woman whose nerves are shattered by disease can best be pictured in contrast with a patient who has been in the "depths," and has been dragged from them by South American Nerve. George Webster, of Forest, Ont., says: "I owe my life to it. Everything else failed to cure."—44

Hewitt—"That fellow saved me from bankruptcy." Jewitt—"How was that?" Hewitt—"He married the extravagant girl I was engaged to."

To prevent it Better Than to Repent. A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parnelle's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

In an old Virginia cemetery there is a weather-beaten tombstone bearing these inscriptions:—
I await my husband. May 26th, 1840.
Here I am. December 14th, 1861.

Some joker has added:—
Late, as usual.

Those whom neglected coughs have killed were once as healthy and robust as you. Don't follow in their paths of neglect. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

right now. It is guaranteed to cure. It has cured many thousands.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 303
25c. 50c. \$1 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

THE MESSAGE

(From the Russian)

It was 9 o'clock in the morning. In the large library where he had spent the night, the Governor General was busy receiving and answering the reports constantly sent in from the various posts established throughout the insurgent city.

In spite of the fur coat which he wore and the red-hot stove beside him, the Governor shivered. The glass in the windows, broken by the rioters and as yet neglected, gave free passage to the cruel winter winds. The man's face was white, and large black circles were around his eyes.

The fatigues and emotions of this frightful day of the insurrection, through which he had just passed and which had come like a thunder-bolt to disturb the peaceful quiet of his life, had left their marks on his tired face, and his cigarette hung, unlit, from his pale lips. The knowledge of his appearance, his unkempt hair, and he the most correctly dressed man of the city, added still another sting to his troubles.

He glanced wearily, for the thousandth time, at the broken panes as he handed the last despatch to his aide.

"I suppose the glass setters will reap a harvest after yesterday," he said bitterly. "Things are quieter to-day, but we must still be on our guard."

He repressed a yawn. What would he not give for a good sleep! After these tragic hours, this unexpected uprising in a city whose loyalty to the imperial rule had been legendary, so that the position of Governor had seemed a sort of gilded rest cure; after these massacres, which he had himself ordered with more of a sense of outraged tedium than danger, the energy which he was astonished to have found in himself was becoming exhausted.

From his window he could see the ravages of the light, which had raged fiercest about the palace. The public gardens were trodden into mud by the cavalry, the gate wrenched away and broken off. At the entrance were the smoking ruins of a once prosperous cafe, and the snow was stained with dark spots that had first been red.

The Governor General could hardly comprehend that such events had taken place in so short a time and that his peaceful life had been shaken by so frightful a crisis.

"Gentlemen, you will, of course, remain in the palace," said he as he dismissed his officers.

"Just my luck!" cried one of them, Count Michael Liaguine, as, saluting stiffly, he hastened out of the Governor's presence and strode down the broad stairway.

He was a young man, carefully elegant in appearance and as active and alert as if he had not fought all day and written all night. He had changed his uniform, and no trace remained of the wild riot, save a slight wound on his forehead, the mark of a stone, which, aimed more correctly, must have killed him.

He glanced angrily at the closed doors of the palace, swearing, and his nervous hand clinched the hilt of his sword.

"Cursed rebellion!" he cried, in the inner court, an improvised prison, as all the jails were full to overflowing, were collected a group of miserable prisoners, a wretched mass of humanity, stupefied by the audacity of a single hour and already becoming once more resigned to their unending tribulation.

face with the insurgents, a column of white faced, haggard men, ready for the supreme sacrifice. In his gruff, good natured voice Yemelian called loudly:

"Way! Make way there!" But the brute instincts of the people were unchained. The rider was surrounded, shrill voices rose in biting insults. An old man whose fur cap had been torn in shreds by bayonets, cried waveringly:

"Here's another. Here's another of 'em!"

A workman, armed with a stick, aimed a rude blow at the soldier's head. Thus attacked, Yemelian spurred his horse, trying to free himself. But a wave of human beings flowed over him, heavy hands grasped his bridle, paralyzed his arms. He spoke again:

"Brothers, I must do my duty. Let me pass."

A cry of rage answered him and a voice shrieked:

"Did you and yours have pity yesterday?"

"Kill him!" yelled a hunchbacked beggar.

The revolvers swarmed upon this victim whom the fates had delivered into their hands. Had they not been ruthlessly shot down the day before by men like this one?

Collecting all his strength, Yemelian sought to grasp his sword. The simple man thought less of his own danger than of the obstacle which threatened to prevent him from accomplishing his errand.

The sword was torn from his belt, amid loud shouts. An insurgent, seizing it, slashed at him wildly and a cruel laugh greeted the leaping blood.

Yemelian fought in vain. His horse wounded, cruelly cut with knives, sank beneath him and the dragoon was thrown down and stamped upon.

A young woman, whose husband had been taken prisoner, tore one of the boots from Yemelian's feet and beat him in the face with the improvised weapon. A tragic drunkenness possessed the crowd, their whole suffering was being revenged upon the soldier; their hatred was refined for his agony.

Yemelian swore bitterly beneath the blows and wounds, but even in his torment, one thought remained with him, loyalty to the orders he had received. With fast weakening hands, he still sought to grasp the saddle bag.

A boy near by seized quickly at his revolver, which the soldier had lost in the struggle, and, echoed by a shout of joy from the crowd, placed it at Yemelian's head and sent a bullet through his temple.

"What was he carrying in the saddle bag?" cried one of the old men. "Orders for a second massacre, no doubt."

He leaned over the body, tearing the bag from the arms that held it even in death and opening it, took out the letter which Yemelian had defended with his dying breath. It was addressed to the "Countess Douchka Seraskoff." He read it aloud:

Sorry not to see you to-day. Love and a thousand kisses. Michka.

NAVY DRESS REFORM.

Sailors Will No Longer Make Their Own Clothes.

It is understood in British naval circles that Admiral Sir John Fisher is about to introduce a reform in the matter of clothing that is probably only the preliminary step toward the abolition of what has long been one of Jack's most burdensome grievances, says the London Chronicle.

So far the men's clothing has been provided almost entirely at their own cost upon a plan that was explained the other day by an official at the Marine and Naval Clothing Store Department, Deptford.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD

FIELD UNIFORMS OF THE DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Everything Is now for Useful Service and Inconspicuous Color.

Since the South African war the military nations of the world have been giving much thought to the field service dress of their troops. It has been a hard blow to some of the martial loving countries to do away with handsome and historic uniforms, many of which have been worn with honor on many a bloody battlefield. These uniforms are known to the people, and the appearance of the different regiments always called forth enthusiastic demonstrations from the patriotic citizens; they were pointed at with pride and their historic deeds explained to the children and foreign visitors. Still, the invention of long range arms and the introduction of balloons, searchlights, high power telescopes, etc., in modern warfare make it little short of murder to send troops into action arrayed in the bright colored uniforms and glistening metal equipments of former times.

Some countries have preserved all their traditional uniforms, and, though thoroughly equipped with field service outfits, these are never seen unless the troops are ordered on active service; other countries have retained their old uniforms for parade and gala occasions, having their service clothes for all work, both around barracks and on the drill field. It is with the field uniforms alone that the writer purposes to deal.

The first requisite necessary is invisibility. The material must blend, as far as possible, with its surroundings, so that the wearer will not be in any way a conspicuous figure. Next, the absence of any bright object, either button or ornament, that can in any way

CATCH THE LIGHT.

Third, the absence of all contrasts, such as the wearing of a black belt on a brown coat or black shoes with yellow leggings, each object by its contrast making the other show up more clearly.

Though the field service uniforms of all countries would seem at first glance to be similar, there is a vast difference when they are analyzed, and it is remarkable to see how opposite the ideas of different nations have been as to invisibility and service required in the field. Should the United States and England "agree to disagree," unless you could see below a man's knee it would be difficult to tell a friend from a foe. The material and cut are nearly the same, and except that in time of peace the English campaign hat is caught up on one side, the upper parts of the uniforms look almost identical at a short distance. With the exception of some few mounted corps and staff officers who are equipped with the strap leather puttie, the British army throughout the world wears the wrapped puttie on active service, and has done so for many years, whether in the heat of the tropics or the cold of mountain campaigns in Northern India. It is always ready, never wears out, there are no fastenings to give way and it can be strapped loosely or tight, as the leg requires support.

England wears the field service uniform only for work, as it would break every loyal British heart to give up the historic red coat, and Tommy Atkins is as smart as ever when on parade or out for an evening around town. Germany still clings to her spiked helmets and padded coats, yet the greatest care has been given to the investigation of field uniforms. The troops for duty in China and in East and West Africa were uniformed before leaving in the outfits that it is supposed the

gins or boots can be dispensed with. The uniforms are neatly trimmed with narrow, inconspicuous colored braid. Brown equipments and white metal buttons are worn. The latter stand out against the plain cloth of the coat, but the excuse is given that they can be rubbed with dirt and made to match the uniform exactly if it is necessary. The hat is made of the same material as the clothes and is like a low helmet with the spike and trimmings left off. The brim is flexible, so that it can be turned up out of a man's way should he be shooting.

IN A PRONE POSITION.

France, like all the other nations, has been experimenting with uniforms for field service, both from the army and the people. They are proud of their historic uniforms, and believe they are still good enough to win back some of the lost glories of France. At the Fete of the Republic review, on July 14, 1908, a battalion of infantry appeared in an experimental field uniform. It was grayish blue in color, with a broad brimmed campaign hat. Though the uniform had been trimmed up with red braid, red epaulets and white gaiters, to make it appeal more to the people, they would have none of it, and the battalion was jeered at from the time it marched on the field until it left. Since then no troops in field service uniform have appeared in public, and whether further investigations are being made or not is one of the War Office's secrets.

In South America, Chili and Bolivia always have an eye on each other and are at all times ready to improve the condition of their armies for field service. Chili has recently adopted a dark brownish gray uniform, very plain in cut and trimmings, though she still retains the German style fatigue cap, made in bright colors. Bolivia has a uniform simple in cut and gray in color. With the South American love for show, however, she has trimmed up the officers' coats and caps with gold braid and many buttons and the enlisted men's uniforms with much colored braid.

The reorganization of the army of China on European ideas has uniformed some of its troops with what is called a field service uniform, though hardly according to our ideas, it is vastly superior to the bright colored, loose gown, baggy trousered dress of the old Chinese army. The color is black, and the cut of coat and style of cap are distinctly European; the baggy trousers and native boots are still retained, and both officers and men wear

THE LONG PIGTAIL.

The combination of European and Chinese ideas makes a very peculiar looking outfit, and the two Chinese officers detailed to observe the French manoeuvres in 1904, and the first to show this new uniform to the Western world, were always the centre of curious and critical observation.

What the other military nations of the world are doing has not yet been made public, and the annual manoeuvres last year of Austria, Italy and Spain were made in the regular uniforms that have long been worn in those countries. In the advance of the allied forces on Pekin Italy had only a small detachment. They were uniformed in a khaki colored outfit, with helmets to correspond. Being from the famous Bersaglieri Corps they refused to give up their historic cock feather plumes which were affixed to the side of the helmets. This gave them a most picturesque but absurdly conspicuous appearance for field service. These uniforms were for special service only and have never been adopted by the regular army of Italy. That these nations will have to change is as inevitable as their adoption of longer range rifles and higher power artillery, for the advantage of an army equipped in semi-invisible outfits over the old style, with its bright colors and glittering equipments, is

"Cursed rebellion!" he cried.
In the inner court, an improvised prison, as all the jails were full to overflowing, were collected a group of miserable prisoners, a wretched mass of humanity, stupefied by the audacity of a single hour and already becoming once more resigned to bitter, unending tribulation. Many were wounded and lay upon the ground, silent, uncomplaining, accustomed to suffering without help or comfort.

A bitter odor arose from these herded men, exalted for a moment by a gleam of hope and quickly plunged again into black desolation, blacker for the passing light. Count Michael shuddered with disgust as he passed them. Misery is ugly, and the handsome man abhorred ugliness.

During the whole morning he wandered about the vast edifice, exasperated at the forced inaction to which his position as aide condemned him. Around the palace the guarded streets were quiet with the silence of death.

"What the devil is the matter with you, Michael?" demanded one of his comrades. "You're as nervous as a woman."

"Shut up," growled the Lieutenant of the dragoons. "Keep your remarks for another day. I'll not stand them now."

Toward 1 o'clock, after a brief lunch, the Count made his way to the General's rooms, intending to solicit a special pass for outside service. But the Governor was still asleep. Then, impatient, the young man wrote a few words on a page of his note book, and, enclosing it in an official envelope, called the Captain of one of the guards.

"Tell one of your men to saddle immediately and take this letter," he said.

"Yes, your Excellency," said the Captain. "Yemelian, saddle and come to me," he called as the Lieutenant strode away.

Yemelian was a colossal, broad shouldered, wide mouthed soldier, with a short curly beard and clear blue eyes, a veteran of long service but simple as a child beneath his stern demeanor. He saddled his horse, listened to three repetitions of the address given him by the Captain, for he could not read, put the letter in his saddle bag and started.

He crossed the devastated square at a rapid trot, passing the cordon of troops drawn up around the Nobles' Club and turned down the Berditskaya, usually the busiest street of the city and now deserted, the glass windows of the shops covered with boards. On the faces of the rare passersby was stamped a deep stupefaction at the violences of the preceding day.

A few soldiers still camped near the large bridge which cuts the city into two sections, and Yemelian recognized his comrades and grinned broadly to see them sitting on the sidewalk. Crossing the bridge, he rode through the Semenski boulevard, and suddenly, in the distance, beyond the new Church of Our Saviour, he caught sight of a crowd of the insurgents. Troops were being reformed, threatening and menacing filling the streets that were not occupied by the soldiers.

After the hours of disorder that had followed the terrible repression of the people, the anger of the populace was once more rising, desperate, careless of the punishment that was certain to follow. A crowd of victims, many sorely wounded, breaking the truce established by mere terror, marched blindly and wildly through the streets.

At the sound of the bugles blown from the other side of the bridge, Yemelian knew that the alarm had been given. But his duty was to deliver the letter in his saddle bag; this was the instruction he had received.

He continued to ride ahead. Another moment and he was face to

face with the enemy. The abolition of what has long been one of Jack's most burdensome grievances, says the London Chronicle.

So far the men's clothing has been provided almost entirely at their own cost upon a plan that was explained the other day by an official at the Marine and Naval Clothing Store Department, Deptford.

"To begin with," he said, "the proposed reform will apply only to trousers. Under the present regulations, whenever necessary the cloth is issued to the men, who have either to make it up themselves or pay another man for the work. That in itself, of course, is hard enough. When one remembers that the army is clothed at the expense of the nation, it seems rather ridiculous that the cost of naval clothing should have to be deducted from the men's pay."

"But that is not the worst of it. Although there is a regulation pattern, such a detail as the width of the 'bell' of a man's trousers is entirely a matter depending upon the taste of individual captains. One officer may prefer that the trousers should be narrow. The result is that a man transferred to that vessel may have to supply himself with new 'togs,' simply for the sake of a faddy officer. And the system results in still greater hardship when you remember that even name ribbons may have to be changed perhaps two or three times in a month—transfers are sometimes as frequent—a serious matter, considering that each ribbon costs 10d., though the man might buy it in the shops at Portsmouth for 4d."

"I don't know that under Admiral Fisher's scheme there will be any radical change in the uniforms. The trousers will all be the same width, and transfer to another ship will therefore involve no alteration."

Nothing has been heard of the proposed change in any of the army clothing departments, and it is therefore believed that the work will be placed in the hands of contractors.

As the matter stands at present, the men will still have to pay for their uniforms. But the new regulation will undoubtedly be a great saving to the man. The uniform is also to be designed on more "handy" lines, and will therefore be more tight-fitting than the style at present in vogue.

GENIUS IS LOVELORN.

Great Natures Seldom Win Happiness In Marriage:

The part that love has played in the lives of men and women of genius never fails to interest the rest of the world, but it is no matter of surprise to students of human nature to discover how few of these love stories have represented anything like the happiness which falls to the lot of well behaved nobodies with only every day capacities, and hopes and aspirations.

Occasionally two great natures may reach the heights of those magnificent solitudes of genius together, and enjoy their splendid isolation in an atmosphere in which the more commonplace would be exceedingly bored and uncomfortable. It has probably been the dream of every great mind to enjoy this intellectual companionship, and, in the first stages of youthful hope and ardor, perhaps, to expect it.

In comprehending in how few cases the anticipation has been realized, we strike the tragic note of so many illustrious lives, already sufficiently handicapped by sordid poverty, sickness, early death, and by the never ceasing struggle for fame and recognition.

He—"They say a man has seven ages." She—"Women are more reliable. They have one ago and stick to it."

Tommy Atkins is as smart as ever when on parade or out for an evening around town. Germany still clings to her spiked helmets and padded coats, yet the greatest care has been given to the investigation of field uniforms. The troops for duty in China and in East and West Africa were uniformed before leaving in the outfits that it is supposed the entire German army would have, should it be necessary. The last troops to be sent away had their uniforms made of a

LIGHT WEIGHT CORDUROY.

The uniforms have been spoiled for field work by putting on colored collars and cuffs and using the ordinary bright buttons. At first a regulation helmet was used, covered with cloth to match the uniform and trimmed with the usual metal ornaments; this however, has been superseded by a gray felt campaign hat, turned up on the side and fastened with a metal ornament. The usefulness of this hat also has been spoiled by binding the brim and putting on a broad band of colored braid to match the facing on the uniform.

When war was declared between Russia and Japan the Russian army had no particular field service uniform. The troops wore in winter a dark green tunic, flat round cap and light gray overcoat, substituting in summer for the heavy, padded coat and cloth cap a loose blouse and cap of white drill. It was not thought necessary for such an insignificant enemy as Japan to make any changes, and the first troops sent to Manchuria were thus equipped. A few months' work taught them many a bitter lesson, and the authorities began to look into the question of a more inconspicuous field uniform. Since last spring the troops sent out have been fitted out with light brown blouses and caps, khaki colored overcoats and shelter tents (used as blanket rolls) of the same color. The dark green trousers and high black boots have still been retained.

The Japanese troops left home in their regular uniforms of blue, faced with bright colors, white leggings and bright metal trimmings. When they reached the front, however, with that wonderful system that has astonished the world, the troops were soon completely uniformed and equipped in a khaki colored outfit.

THE ARMY OF SWEDEN.

though small, has always been known for the elaborateness and style of its uniforms. It has now adopted a most serviceable field outfit of dark greenish gray, made very loose and comfortable. A colored collar designates the different branches of the service. Boots, buttons and equipments are all black, but the contrast is not as noticeable as it would be with the olive drab or khaki colored cloths. The campaign hat is the most unique of any of the world's armies. It is nothing more than the three cornered hat of the Revolutionary period, the same color as the uniform, bound with colored braid to match the collar and ornamented with a metal device and a blue and yellow horsehair plume about eight inches high. This is only worn in times of peace. When in active service the plume and device are removed and the sides unhooked, so that it makes an ordinary broad brimmed hat.

Denmark has a plain, dark gray uniform, with a campaign hat to match, both without trimming of any kind. Black boots and equipments are worn, and on active service these are not cleaned, so they soon get rusty and blend in well with the rest of the uniform.

The army of Switzerland, though a semi-militia organization, has long been noted for its efficiency and only recently has begun to uniform and equip its soldiers according to the most advanced modern ideas. The uniform is grayish brown in color, cut very loose, with a half belt in the back of the coat. The trousers are very baggy and fastened in at the ankle with buttons, so that leg-

uniforms were for special service only and have never been adopted by the regular army of Italy. That these nations will have to change is as inevitable as their adoption of longer range rifles and higher power artillery, for the advantage of an army equipped in semi-invisible outfits over the old style, with its bright colors and glittering equipments, is at least three to one. The days of the shining helmet of the cuirassier, the braided coat of the hussar and the waving plumes of the infantry (except for gala occasions) are gone forever.

ENGLAND GROWS SOBER.

The marked decline in the consumption of alcoholic spirits in Great Britain proved to be the significant sociological feature of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Budget speech. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1905 the drink duties indicate the smallest consumption of beer and spirits in fifteen years. The noticeable decline in this source of imperial revenue has progressed steadily since 1900. The young Chancellor of the Exchequer was well advised in not following the lead of cynical financiers who have argued, as did the author of "The Fable of the Bees," that private vices are public benefits. However great the loss in revenue from excise on spirits, the gain in general productive power which lessened consumption of alcohol implies is tantamount to an enhanced ability to pay other taxes. Mr. Austen Chamberlain ascribes the decline in drink duties to the changing habits of the people who are spending more on outdoor excursions and recreations and less in the taverns of Gin Lane. The reproach which Englishmen have themselves heaped upon their country of being "a drunken nation" shows signs of losing its significance—a most encouraging omen.

JAPAN'S ANTI-TOBACCO LAW.

Viscount Havashi, the Japanese ambassador in London, writing to the secretary of the Scottish Anti-Tobacco Society, states that there is a law in Japan prohibiting persons in their minority to smoke. The points of the stipulation, adds His Excellency:

1. Persons in minority—that is under 20—are prohibited to smoke. If they are found smoking the police will confiscate the smoking instruments, as well as the tobacco.
2. If parents or guardians of youths under their knowledge allow their charges to smoke, they will be punished by a fine not exceeding one yen (about 50 cents.)
3. Tobacco dealers who under their knowledge sell smoking instruments or tobacco to a youth for his personal use will be punished with a fine not exceeding 10 yen (about \$5.)

SOME MANCHURIAN NAMES.

A great war is a teacher of geography. But in Asiatic countries it causes great perplexity as to names of places. Manchuria is a land of queer names, according to Western ideas. The world has encountered some twisters in the progress of the war, so far, but if it continues, with the Russians on the retreat, we will have to struggle with the pronunciation of these names:

Shuangmisoise.
Szepeingka.
Koukiatien.
Kungshuling.
Kuangschenhtse.
Taolathohchan.
Tsalkiakkin.
Schuanychengpao.

It will be a great relief when the Russians reach Harbin and take a rest. We can all rest then.

Edith—"Don't you think my new gold earrings are pretty?" Emma—"Yes; they match your teeth so perfectly."

SICKNESS IS A DISGRACE

ILLNESS IS THE PENALTY OF IGNORANCE.

Men's Inexcusable Carelessness Is Entirely at Fault in the Matter.

Unfortunately the commonplaces of physiology are as frequently as unfamiliar to the majority of the rich as to the masses of the poor, says the Saturday Review. The recognition that without existing knowledge constant deviations from health are actually a disgrace is as absent from the cottage. The responsibility of civic duties and of rightly regulated altruisms needs impressing on all classes alike. It is true that at the present moment considerable uneasiness exists as to the quality of the web of national life. Do the flaws it exhibits reflect upon the warp of the wealthy or the woof of the masses? Is the thread of our national stock at fault? Are the shuttles of training carelessly thrown? Are the looms out of date? At the first glance it might appear that the faulty threads are to be found wholly among the unskilled laborers or the industrial classes. It cannot be contradicted that the infantile mortality rate may be taken as

A SURE INDICATION.

of overcrowded locality or of maternal occupation. The thousands of children who fall victims annually to want of care when suffering from measles, or whooping cough are undoubtedly chiefly resident in the slums of our great cities or in the cottages of our rural districts. The drunkard, the degraded, the defective are all popularly classified as units among the great unwashed and as the principal sources of menaces to England's prosperity.

Less superficial observation will, however, reveal other contributory agents to the growing dependence of our population of all ranks upon the continual supervision of the medical profession, which may be in part, by no means wholly, looked upon as an indication of diminished vigor and sound health. Crowded as are the hospitals and dispensaries for the poor throughout the country, the proportion of ailing or debilitated among the paying population can be

BUT LITTLE SMALLER.

It is true, surgery can now afford relief to minor as well as to major ills, where formerly passive endurance was the only course; but, apart from this laudable aid to human needs, will not every doctor frankly confess to the demands upon his time made by the carelessness and inexcusable ignorance of the well-to-do? Underfed or overfed children; errors of dress in infancy which lay the seeds of future suffering; neglect of adequate light or ventilation in nursery or schoolroom; insufficient normal exercise; late hours; overstimulation of already excitable brains—these are but a few of the needless handicaps too often laid upon the children of the wealthy. They can, indeed, be ameliorated, perhaps remedied; but at what cost of irritation, disappointment, suffering and money, not to mention diminished powers of resistance and perhaps permanent scars!

Neither are these sins of commission or omission confined to children. Dyspepsia and shaken nerves; unsymmetrical figures or defects concealed by the wiles of art; premature loss of power or eccentricities which verge on insanity, are present among adult dupes to fashion's vagaries or wealthy slaves to self-indulgence, where not the excuse of even

A CRUMPLED ROSELEAF

can be raised in extenuation of the thoughtlessness or willful ignorance which are their promoting causes.

WOMEN KNEEL TO MEN.

The Law Among Many Tribes of East Central Africa.

Men in Africa, and especially in East Central Africa, believe that their women are their inferiors, and many centuries ago they made a law that has worn itself into a custom that women must acknowledge this by always kneeling when they meet a man.

Duff Macdonald, who spent many years as a missionary in this country, says that African women hold a most degraded position, and are looked upon pretty generally as beasts of burden capable of doing all the hard work. When a woman meets any man, be it her husband or a stranger, at home or on the road, she is expected to "taidiwala"—that is, to kneel and clap her hands to the lord of creation as he passes. Although a woman may have slaves of her own, she observes this custom whenever she meets them on the highway.

Macdonald adds: "Whenever we saw a woman go out of her way with the intention of kneeling before us, though she carried a hundredweight on her head, knowing that she would have to get up with it, we shouted, 'You are losing your way, this is the path,' and she took it, glad that she might dispense with this custom."

Certain it is that if the African woman kneels before a stranger or slave she prostrates herself most humbly before her husband—her lord and master. He is her father and she is his child; he commands and she obeys; he may inflict punishment and she accepts it.

The title of "father" is given to all old people; a man of 80 will say: "I am only a child; ask the old man."

The woman must submit, of course. She is her husband's chattel; he has bought her for two skins of a buck, and this is a fair price for one wife. He often gets them in payment for debts.

If a girl is not a first wife she counts for little, as these Africans usually have one chief wife and three or four minor wives. A man who is married a few years is expected to have junior wives. The chief wife has the superintendence of the others and looks after the household. The punishment she inflicts for laziness is to banish the junior wife from her meals until hunger brings her to her senses. If a junior wife is obstreperous she is put in a slave stock.

The authority of a chief is not a matter to jest with. If a junior wife gets unruly the whipping post is made use of. This does not annoy her lord, for African men have little sentiment for their wives and feel none for their junior wives. They are his chattels, having the same value as his cattle—perhaps less. When a man is pressed for money he usually sells his wife and not his cattle. He expects them to cultivate the soil and cut down the trees, and when he finds time or has the inclination he helps them.

Mrs. Macdonald says that she amused herself by taking the loads of wood cut down by the women and placing them next to those of the men, explaining that civilized men try to relieve women of hardships, but they shook their heads and answered that their lords would never submit to this humility.

THINGS JAPANESE.

Notes of Interest From the Land of the Mikado.

The number of steamers owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Royal Mail Steamship Company, is seventy, of 236,256 aggregate tonnage, with another steamer of 7,200 gross tons now building. The profits for the half year ended Sept. 30, 1904, after deducting fully for depreciation, insurance and repairs, were \$715,400 net. A dividend of \$660,000 was paid on \$11,000,000

SUBSTITUTIONS OF LEATHER.

How Cowhides and Sheepskins Are Manipulated.

Leather is becoming more and more of a puzzle to retailers. Substitution of leathers is now so deftly practised that undoubtedly many a buyer is completely fooled. The tricks of the tanners are innumerable, and as these are masked behind the practices of the shoe manufacturer, the shoe retailer has a tough proposition to ascertain whether or not he is getting real or imitation goods.

Cowhides and sheepskins are among the cheapest of hides and skins in the market, but by a few clever manipulations tanners make them valuable. A cowhide is tanned. Then it is put through the splitting machine, which machine is so delicately adjustable that it will shave off leather as fine as tissue paper.

For the tanner's practical purposes it splits leather into any weight desired; a fine kid for a woman's shoe, a heavier calf weight for boys' and men's shoes, or even heavier stock for workmen's shoes. The light weight split is given a vici kid finish, the medium a velour calf, while the heaviest weight may be granted. Other splits may be chrome tanned and given a patent finish, and may be sold as patent colt.

A sheep leather, especially carbetta stock, is made into imitation of kid, and large quantities of it are sold as such. Sheep leather is even given a patent finish and sold as colt and kid.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Whining piety wins no one.

Faith always goes forward.

The worst sins have many aliases.

Love counts its wealth by its losses.

Shortening the face lengthens the life.

It is easy to be resigned to another's woes.

Weeping over your weeds only waters them.

The best way to keep his day is to do his deeds.

The Master is always with those who seek to minister.

The church that does not look for the lost is lost itself.

Only a soft man finds any pleasure in spreading himself.

Salvation is more than a sense of satisfaction with ourselves.

Whipping a boy to Sunday school never yet drove him to heaven.

When religion is only a tool you are sure to get hold of it by the wrong end.

A man needs something besides faith in God when he tackles a hornet's nest.

There's no use casting your bread on the waters if you keep your cake to yourself.

Angels may have wings, but that does not indicate that they will welcome a man milliner.

Where there is no faith in the possibilities of man faith in the power of God does little good.

If you know enough to help you will have too many contracts to waste any breath in criticism.

People who protect themselves from the world's problems are the first to suggest its panaceas.

Some men could reconcile the bible and science if only the bible would be reconciled to their sins.

If people were as ready to put in the offering as they are to pass on the sermon the church would soon be rich.

WHEN YOU GO SHOPPING.

And ask for some article which you wish to buy, why not go a step further and ask for one which was made in Canada?

If they have such an article, and its price and quality are right, buy it and no other. You will be doing a good turn to your own country-

PERILOUS PHOTOGRAPHY

NATURALISTS DIE ON EXPEDITIONS OF RESEARCH.

Risks Which These Men Run in Order to Secure Faithful Portraits.

In the deadly swamps of the South American forests lives a bird whose habits are so little known that naturalists eagerly seize upon any reliable information concerning it. It is the snake-bird or snake-darter, whose peculiar movements of neck, both in and out of the water, have given it its appropriate name. Never leaving the fever-breeding morass, he is a bold and enthusiastic student who seeks it in its favorite haunts.

The bird is so susceptible of danger, and always wary of betraying its presence, that days may be spent in the marshland without meeting it. As it dives with great rapidity at every suspicious moment, it is almost an impossibility to photograph the bird of lightning movements.

A Brazilian gentleman, determined on securing faithful portraits of it amidst its natural surroundings, set out with two or three enthusiastic followers, prepared for an absence of months from signs of civilization. The way through the dense woods to the morass was fraught with labor and danger; underwood and great boughs were cut down to force a way; deadly snakes lurked in the midnight shade of impenetrable foliage; and above all rose the fearful stench of

PUTRID VEGETATION.

All day long the determined men smoked tobacco and sipped from their spirit flasks—otherwise progress was impossible.

Three days after gaining the swamps they were rewarded by a sight of the bird they had endured so much to meet—a handsome male specimen, his writhing neck and scaly plumage glittering green in the fierce sunshine.

Though ready at any moment to snap-shot the first darter that appeared, the restless bird was too wary and dived instantly below the foetid waters. Prepared for many similar experiences, they pitched their tent amongst the thickest foliage of the trees surrounding the dreary marsh; knowing that the darter would come again and again to the same spot, as is its wont.

Times without number the same exasperating frustrations awaited them. One of the company succumbed after twenty-four hours of delirious fever. With three cameras and scores of plates, they managed to secure but three indifferent photographs of the aggravating snake-bird, returning home temporarily broken down by illness and fatigue.

Hardships of a different kind were endured by a naturalist-photographer who went in quest of the curious and

BEAUTIFUL BELL-BIRD

of Guiana. Though not really an uncommon bird, its shy and retiring habits, and incessant activity render it extremely difficult of approach.

The photographer spent three weeks in the dense woods before he sighted a single bell-bird, though their peculiar tolling notes—loud, clear, capable of being heard miles away—resounded through the dark mazes of the wood throughout the day and far into the night. Poisonous serpents, and equally poisonous insects, rendered his position one of peculiar danger after nightfall. After many trials he succeeded in obtaining some splendid photographs of the bird.

One species of humming-bird, a native of Florida, is so tiny that it is next to impossible to take a trustworthy portrait of it. A Mexican naturalist turned one of the bird's characteristic habits to account in securing excellent portraits of both male and female. The male

or power or eccentricities which verge on insanity, are present among adult dupes to fashion's vagaries or wealthy slaves to self-indulgence, where not the excuse of even

A CRUMPLED ROSELEAF

can be raised in extenuation of the thoughtlessness or willful ignorance which are their promoting causes.

To attempt to condone in one general term the source from which may be sought a remedy for this national ignorance and resultant suffering is sure to bring a heavy penalty of exceptions, but it is worth the risk. In training—judicious, practical training—in a knowledge of the human body, its functions and their needs, its requirements and dependence for perfect development upon its predispositions and environments, lies, in my opinion, the solution of one of our most momentous social problems; and that training must not be confined to one age or to one section of the population. The theory and practice of human hygiene must be inculcated by precept and example from early childhood onward; it must be linked with habits and must induce actions.

GAVE HIM AWAY.

Mrs. Nagby was "out of sorts," as her long-suffering spouse had every opportunity of realizing. Her malady increasing, the family doctor was called in. He made the usual inquiries of the patient, and then placed his thermometer under her tongue. The silence that followed this operation was so deep and soothing that Mr. Nagby made a mental note of it.

Next day on returning from business he produced a little thermometer similar to that used by the doctor, and announced that in future, to save doctor's bills, he would himself take his wife's temperature. He added that he had obtained the thermometer from the doctor, who had given him full instructions as to its use.

Mrs. Nagby replied that her husband showed more consideration for her than he had ever done before. She then launched into a vigorous denunciation of his callous indifference in the past.

Before she had got very far, with the tirade Mr. Nagby discovered grave symptoms denoting a dangerous rise of temperature, and promptly placed the thermometer in her mouth.

"You must keep it there ten minutes," he said. "The doctor told me so."

Mrs. Nagby shook her head to indicate her disbelief, but having only a vague idea of the functions of the thermometer she suffered it to remain, while Mr. Nagby read his newspaper in an unaccustomed and delicious quiet.

Thus it continued. Whenever Mrs. Nagby became unduly garrulous Mr. Nagby observed the dangerous symptoms explained to him by the doctor, and in went the thermometer.

It was too beautiful to last, and the end was sudden and tragic. One day, on arriving home, Mr. Nagby met the doctor, who was just leaving.

"What are all these tales you've been telling your wife about a thermometer?" he asked. And, smiling grimly, he added, "She is waiting to have a word with you."

And when, limp and crestfallen, the deceiver entered his wife's presence, he had to listen to a torrent of eloquence which no thermometer could assuage.

GOING FOR GOOD.

"Well," said Mrs. Peppery,—"I heard that piano next door going to-day and, for once, I was really pleased."

"Indeed!" replied her husband. "You must have been treated to some especially good music, then."

"It was sweetest music to me. I heard the installment dealer's men taking it away."

the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Royal Mail Steamship Company, is seventy, of 236,256 aggregate tonnage, with another steamer of 7,200 gross tons now building. The profits for the half year ended Sept. 30, 1904, after deducting fully for depreciation, insurance and repairs, were \$715,400 net. A dividend of \$660,000 was paid on \$11,000,000 capital. The value of the entire fleet is \$12,294,065.

Japan has bought 10,000 horses in Australia for the use of the Japanese army.

The Japanese Imperial Educational Rescript says: "Advance learning and regulate your pursuits, developing the intellectual faculties and perfecting the virtuous and useful elements. In any emergency, exert yourselves in the public service, and exhibit voluntarily your bravery." This exhortation hangs on the walls of every Japanese schoolhouse and is read in unison aloud daily.

Japan subsidized a company to build the Korean railway just opened. The cost of the Seoul-Fusan line, 276 miles, has been about \$50,000 a mile, or \$13,800,000. There are twenty-six tunnels, ninety-six long bridges and about 500 smaller ones. The two chief construction engineers were Japanese.

Japanese school teachers and Japanese text books are busy in the Korean schools.

An American, Mr. D. W. Stevens, is Minister of Foreign Affairs in Korea, and a Mr. McArthur is Minister of Finance. Both were put there by the Japanese Government.

Japanese legations abroad now look after all the international business of Korea.

Japan will reform the chaotic monetary system of Korea, and probably introduce the gold standard. She may organize a Korean army, officered by men who have been trained in Japan.

At the launching in England on March 22 of the Japanese first class battleship Kashima, Sir Andrew Noble said: "The Japanese by their patience and their strategy, their bravery and their dignity, have risen to a high place, and may be claimed as one of the greatest nations in the world." This ship and its twin, the Katori, will be the two largest battleships in the world, 16,400 tons displacement each.

The Bank of Japan, in conjunction with the Japanese Department of Finance, is establishing a bank in Manchuria, with branches in China and Korea.

Japanese 6 per cent. internal bonds redeemable in seven years, sold recently in France at prices ranging between 98.50 and 95.50.

Japan wants to buy, for Formosa, boring machinery for petroleum and artesian wells, and accumulators and second batteries for telephone and telegraph lines.

WHY HE DIDN'T MIND.

A minister and a rather bumptious traveller occupied the same state room on a voyage across the Atlantic. At breakfast on the first morning the traveller said:

"I hope, sir, my snoring did not disturb you during the night?"

"Oh, no," not a bit, sir," replied the minister, "not a bit. You see, I live on the coast near a lighthouse and I'm used to the sound of the foghorn on thick nights."

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

Woman of the House—I don't suppose you'd do a stroke of real work if it was to save your life, would you?

Ruffon Wratz (beginning on the cold meat)—Yes'm. If I wuz t'rowed out of a boat I reckon I'd swim.

HEREDITY.

Friend—How do you suppose your baby caught the whooping cough? He hasn't been near any other children.

Mother—He probably inherited it from me. I had it when I was just his age.

WHEN YOU GO SHOPPING.

And ask for some article which you wish to buy, why not go a step further and ask for one which was made in Canada?

If they have such an article, and its price and quality are right, buy it and no other. You will be doing a good turn to your own countrymen—to the manufacturer whose capital is invested, to the workman whose wages you help to pay.

If its price is too high, or its quality too low, act as you think best. You will, at all events, have shown to the salesman that you prefer Canadian goods, other things being equal.

The salesman (if you do thus often enough) will tell his employer; and the employer will tell the manufacturer; and the manufacturer, if he be wise, will do his best to meet the conditions.

Generally speaking, the Canadian-made article will be as good as any; all it needs is to be demanded.

By demanding it, you will add your lota to the building up of a great home market.

A great home market means better opportunities for your sons and daughters in whatever sphere of life they may be moving. It paves the way for a really great and prosperous nation.

You help others and you help yourself.

Ask for Canadian dress goods; Canadian clothing; Canadian boots and shoes; Canadian foods; Canadian furniture and stoves; Canadian books and papers; Canadian everything.

TRIP TO A STAR.

"Let us suppose a railway to have been built between the earth and the fixed star Centauri," said the lecturer. "By a consideration of this railway's workings we can get some idea of the enormous distance that intervenes between Centaurus and us."

"Suppose that I should decide to take a trip on this new aerial line to the fixed star. I ask the ticket agent what the fare is, and he answers:

"The fare is very low, sir. It is only a cent each hundred miles."

"And what, at that rate, will the through ticket one way cost?" I ask.

"It will cost \$2,750,000,000," he answers.

"I pay for my ticket and board the train. We set off at a tremendous rate."

"How fast?" I ask the brakeman.

"Are we going?"

"Sixty miles an hour, sir," says he. "And it's a through train. There are no stoppages."

"We'll soon be there, then, won't we?" I resume.

"We'll make good time, sir," says the brakeman.

"And when will we arrive?"

"In just 48,663,000 years."

ENGLAND'S RECORD OFFICE.

England's state records are kept in a great building known as the Record Office, in London. Here are 180 strong rooms, and in these rooms are rolls and records for more than eight centuries are kept. There is the Chancery Court roll room, each roll consisting of thirty or forty skins of parchment stitched together and rolled up tight into a cylinder. Another set of rooms is set aside for the records of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, the latter extending from the reign of Richard I. to the present time. Each roll is formed of a number of long parchment skins, fastened together at the head and enclosed in stout vellum covers. Each roll weighs from 100 to 200 pounds, and contains from 500 to 1,000 skins of parchment.

Ferdy—"Tell me what you think your father would say if I'd ask him for your hand." Gertie—"Oh, Ferdy, I really couldn't."

ter many trains no success in obtaining some splendid photographs of the bird.

One species of humming-bird, a native of Florida, is so tiny that it is next to impossible to take a trustworthy portrait of it. A Mexican naturalist turned one of the bird's characteristic habits to account in securing excellent portraits of both male and female. The male assists the hen in the duties of incubation; they sit closely, almost permitting the approach of an intruder before quitting the nest.

Aware of this pertinacious trait, to the swampy grounds he repaired. Scores of the diminutive creatures swarmed everywhere, but their dazling swiftness defied any photographic attempts. Bird-nesting first, the camera afterwards. Great patience is required.

GRAVE DANGERS RISKED.

to discover the nest of this marsh-loving humming-bird.

Hours were spent day after day wading in the malarial waters, often up to the neck, a gauze veil covering the head and face, when patience was rewarded, and on a low stalk the desired nest, with the female at home, greeted the naturalist's gaze.

The bird behaved well, remaining motionless, save for the quick glances of her dark eyes, until several snapshots had been taken. Several days passed before the male was trapped; then, later, a series of pictures of the two nestlings and the parents feeding them were secured by the lucky student. They cost him dear, however, for weeks he was prostrated with illness, bordering on delirium, his life being several times despaired of.

Years ago, an ardent naturalist sailed for the Arctic seas. He had a disposition to believe that, despite rumors to the contrary, there still existed in those regions little colonies of the great auk. He never returned, and the photographs and specimens he was sure of securing are still wanting. Had he returned with no more than a single bird his fortune would have been assured. Arctic explorers have seen no great auks for the past sixty years. The last specimen taken of the British coast was a male bird, now in the British Museum. It was found near the Orkneys some seventy years ago.

THINGS WORTH LEARNING.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop creaking. If you cannot see any good in this world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to attend strictly to your own business.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile. They carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.

FLOWERS THAT ARE EATEN.

Many flowers are eaten as vegetables in Asia. In Japan the common chrysanthemum is eaten with relish as a salad, according to an exchange. For this purpose only the petals are used. These are plucked while the blossom is fresh, and are boiled until they assume something of the consistency of a jelly. Salt, vinegar, and sugar are then added, and the salad is served with any dressing which may be preferred. Sometimes at a large dinner party the room is decorated with growing chrysanthemums, petals from plants chosen by the guests are then and there dropped into boiling water, and a salad is soon ready, tinted with the color of the flowers.

"Papa, what is a horse show?" "A horse show, my son, is where people with more money than brains go to make donkeys of themselves."

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent, and I cannot thank you enough."

MRS. DELIA MOWELL, Newark, N. J.
\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.
J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

HOW REGARDED.

Ottawa, April 30.—Wholesale dismissals by the Whitney Government in Ontario are a poor return for the generosity and moderation displayed by the liberals after their victory in the dominion in 1890. If we take the largest spending department we shall find that comparatively very few dismissals for political partisanship in Ontario were made by the Laurier government, and in every case they were preceded by an investigation. Yet it was notorious that scores and scores of men in the public service had been removed from positions of

The following were elected as the Executive Committee:—Chairman, R. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; W. Smith, Columbus; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, J. E. Brethour, Barford; John Dryden, Toronto; and R. Ness, Howick, Que. A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, was appointed Secretary.

The Record Society representatives with delegates from the various provinces met and adopted a constitution forming the Canadian National Live Stock association. A membership representative of the different provinces of the larger exhibitions and a representative Board of Directors is provided for. The following officers and directors were elected:—President, John Dryden, Toronto; Vice-President, R. Ness, Howick, Que; Executive Committee, Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Secy-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. These with the following form the Board of Directors:—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont; Nap. LaChapelle, St. Paul d'Hermite, Que; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.; Prof. M. C. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; F. L. Hazard, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; A. G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.; P. Talbot, M.P., Strathcona, Alta.; J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B. C.; and the secretaries of the various provincial live stock associations. A. P. Westervelt was appointed secretary.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss
LUCAS COUNTY

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1890.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.

While the artificial incubation of eggs and the artificial rearing of chickens are now in common practice, by far the greater part of the poultry raised throughout the country is hatched and reared by the mother fowl, and we shall, therefore, give briefly as may be, a few directions for the management of clucking hens and young chicks, touching further down on artificial methods of rearing.

Setting hens should be removed from the building or compartment in which the laying stock is kept, in order to keep them free from vermin and to secure quietness and regularity during the period of incubation. The work of moving them is best done after dark, as the hens are not so likely to leave their new nests when moved at that time. The nest boxes should be from 15 to 18 inches square, and six inches deep. Fill the bottom of the boxes with earth rounding up the corners so that the centre will be slightly hollow, and cover the earth with straw or chaff. Some times nest boxes are lined with tansy, as this plant seems to be useful in keeping the nests free from vermin. If valuable eggs are being set, it is well to try the hen for a day or so on eggs of no special value before putting the good ones under her. Cluckers should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder at the time of setting, then about ten days later on, and again about the 18th day of incubation. Test the eggs for fertility between the 5th and 9th days. A handy testing lamp is made by tying a piece of black cloth around a lamp or lantern chimney with a hole cut through the

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Sassa -
Rochelle Salt -
Sulphate Soda -
Sulphate Soda -
Sulphate Soda -
Sulphate Soda -
Sulphate Soda -
Sulphate Soda -
Sulphate Soda -

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Pitcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Chas. H. Pitcher

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Napanee Express —AND— and Weekly Globe

75c.

Till end of 1905.

Portland Cement.

Rathbun's Star brand,
MADOLE & WILSON.

THE GARCIA CENTENARY

ADVISER OF SINGERS AND COMPOSERS HONORED BY KING.

The World Has Profited Not Only Through Music by His Having Lived, But Also in the Field of Medicine—The Inventor of the Laryngoscope—Was the Teacher of Jenny Lind in His Youth.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1905, one of the most celebrated characters in the world of music reached his hundredth birth-

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving relief and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or suffering from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEWIS & CLARK CO., Ltd., Agents, 288 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 306



then: "He had just entered on his 70th year, but in appearance and bearing he did not seem much past 50. He had a light, buoyant step, always walked quickly, and had a keen, observant eye, which, when he spoke, would light up with all the fire and animation of youth. His dark complexion and his habit of gesticulation bespoke his Southern origin, and although equally at home in Spanish, Italian, French and English, he always betrayed a decided preference for conversing in the French language. His modesty was remarkable. He could rarely be induced to talk about himself, but in his opinions he

government, and in every case they were preceded by an investigation. Yet it was notorious that scores and scores of men in the public service had for years been openly campaigning for the conservatives. Out of over four hundred customs officers in Ontario only six were dismissed. In each of these cases flagrant political partisanship was established. In the city of Toronto, not a single customs officer lost his job. Sir William Mulock discharged thirteen postmasters in Ontario, whom careful enquiry had shown to have violated the well-known rule that public officials shall abstain from active interference in politics. The deputy ministers of railways and canals and marine fisheries are authority for the statement that no officers of their departments in Ontario lost their position for partisan behavior. A return presented to parliament in 1896, however, shows that two fishery overseers were got rid of after an investigation by O. B. Sheppard. Mr. Tarte, who, of course administered the public works department for several years, told the correspondent that he did not dispense with a single permanent official in his province.

NATIONAL RECORDS AND THE CANADIAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

The efforts made by the leading stockmen of Canada, with the encouragement of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, for a National system of recording pure bred live stock were successfully culminated at Ottawa last week, when leading stock-breeders from throughout Canada representing various breeds signed agreements with the Minister of Agriculture for the co-operation of his department and appointed a National Record Committee to take the responsibility of managing matters of common interest to the various Record Societies. As a result of the agreements, the Minister undertakes that the seal of his Department shall be attached to all certificates of registration when approved by an officer appointed by him.

Get SCOTT'S Emulsion

When you go to a drug store and ask for Scott's Emulsion you know what you want; the man knows you ought to have it. Don't be surprised, though, if you are offered something else. Wines, cordials, extracts, etc., of cod liver oil are plentiful but don't imagine you are getting cod liver oil when you take them. Every year for thirty years we've been increasing the sales of Scott's Emulsion. Why? Because it has always been better than any substitute for it.

Send for free sample
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
Toronto, Ont.
50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

Test the eggs for fertility between the 5th and 9th days. A handy testing lamp is made by tying a piece of black cloth around a lamp or lantern chimney with a hole cut through the cloth opposite the blaze. A fertile egg held opposite the hole will appear dark or cloudy, while an infertile egg will be clear.

About 24 to 36 hours after hatching the chicks should be removed from the nest and placed with the hen in a small coop. The style of coop most favored at present is triangular in shape like the letter A, 2 feet square at the bottom and 22 inches high at the peak, made of matched lumber so as to be water-proof, and provided with a movable board bottom for use early in the season when the ground is wet and cold. The feeding of the chicks is the next point that calls for careful attention. To the ordinary farmer there is, perhaps, no food superior to bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry enough to crumble readily, with a little fine gravel or commercial chicken grit placed within easy access. A mixture of the following grains in the proportions given will also be found a very satisfactory food; 15 pounds cracked wheat, 10 pounds cracked corn, 15 pounds pin-head oat meal, and 5 pounds millet seed, and a rather expensive feed but one which forces chickens along well, is Puritan Chick Feed, an excellent preventive of bowel trouble. For a soft food, equal proportions of bran, shorts, and corn meal, with half a measure of meat meal, moistened with milk or water, make an excellent mixture. Either milk or water may be given for drink but chickens will grow faster and do better when they can have an abundance of the former. Very young chickens should be fed five times a day, but when seven or eight weeks old the number of feeds can be reduced to three a day. Feed as much at a time as the chickens will clean up readily in five minutes.

In artificial incubation the one essential point is a good machine. Judging from our cooperative experiments in running incubators, it does not matter much where the machine is placed so long as there is an abundance of fresh air and no direct draughts. I would suggest that operators follow the manufacturer's directions closely, at any rate for the first two or three hatches. As regards temperature our experiments have shown that a larger proportion of healthy chicks is hatched at a temperature of 101 to 105 degrees than at higher temperatures. Chickens hatched in an incubator are reared in a brooder or with broody hens. They are taken from the incubator in from 24 to 48 hours after hatching, and if they are to be raised artificially, are placed in a brooder at 95 degrees. This temperature should be maintained for the first week and after that reduce five degrees each week. The general care so far as feed and drink is concerned is much the same as for chickens raised with their natural mothers, but some special attention must be given them for the first two or three days to teach the chickens where to go to get warm after coming outside the brooder.

Maple Syrup fresh for \$1.00 gal., 25c. qt. and fresh maple sugar at
GREY LION GROCERY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch*

Find in His Youth.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1905, one of the most celebrated characters in the world of music reached his hundredth birthday, and was honored with messages from the King and the Kaiser, to say nothing of the remembrances from his distinguished friends in the world of art and science. This centenarian is Manuel Garcia, who continues to advise singers and composers in London, where he has lived for many, many years. His extreme age is the more astonishing when one reflects that in 1829 he retired from the stage on account of a weak constitution, feeling at the time that few years remained to him unless he husbanded his strength. Fortunately for the world of music, Garcia's farewell to the stage was not a leave-taking of the art of singing. Had it been so, much musical history would have been altered. As events have proved, he forsook the stage to enter on a more useful and important career, one which had a profound influence on his world for more than 75 years.

The Inventor of Laryngoscope.

Not only the world of music, but that of medicine as well, has profited by the genius of Manuel Garcia, for it was he who invented the laryngoscope shortly after he had "retired," an instrument which has been of the utmost value to physicians as well as to scientific teachers of music. For this discovery Signor Garcia was made a doctor of medicine by Koenigsburg University. The investigations which led to the invention were most important from a scientific point of view. As a result of his experiments and observations Garcia wrote a monograph on the mechanism of singing, which was received with enthusiasm by the Royal Academy, and which has been the very foundation of all later articles on the subject. In 1847 he published a book on the art of singing, and this remains a classic. Other essays have appeared in musical magazines since then, and up to quite recent years there has been no apparent deterioration in the vigorous style of which he is master in more than one language.

The Famous Garcia Family.

Manuel Garcia comes of one of the most distinguished musical families in the past century. His father was a famous actor, singer, conductor and composer. While yet a young man his numerous comic operas had attained such a vogue that they were performed all over Spain. He sang in Paris with great success, and then when Manuel was a youth of 18 the family moved to London, where Garcia senior established a school of singing, and taught with much success. Later on he went to America with a strong company, which included his sister, the famous Mailbran, probably the greatest singer of her time. Manuel was also with the company, and sang Figaro in the "Barber of Seville." In New York the Garcias created a profound impression, producing no fewer than 11 new Italian operas in a year. To Mexico they journeyed next, and their reception was enthusiastic. On their way home Garcia senior was robbed by brigands, losing \$30,000 in gold. The career of this remarkable man was concluded in Paris, where he was reckoned the first teacher of his day. Forty-three operas were written and composed by him, few of which have survived, although none was a failure.

The Teacher of Jenny Lind.

Manuel was in his youth a noted baritone, and later on became a no less noted teacher. Some of the greatest singers of England, from Jenny Lind to Catherine Hayes, were his pupils at the Royal Academy, where he was a professor for more than 40 years; and it is through the fame of those whom he instructed that his great abilities may be most fully judged. In Herman Klein's interesting book of musical reminiscences we receive interesting glimpses of the old teacher as he has appeared at odd times in the past 30 years. The author and the professor lived in the same house with the parents of the former in 1874, and this is the description we receive of him

Spanish, Italian, French and English, he always betrayed a decided preference for conversing in the French language. His modesty was remarkable. He could rarely be induced to talk about himself, but in his opinions he was firm almost to obstinacy, and a prejudice once formed was as difficult to remove as a liking. In argument he was a close reasoner, and would be either a doughty opponent or a warm advocate. The middle line never attracted him. But at all times he was a true, staunch and loyal friend.

His Method of Instruction.

At this time Garcia was in his prime, and for 40 years his pupils had included some of the most famous heard in London and Paris. His method, as described by Klein, should be interesting to a wider circle than singers.

"To see and hear Garcia teach," he says, "was ever a source of unqualified pleasure. Even when annoyed by a pupil's lack of ordinary intelligence, he seldom became abrupt or impatient, and he never worried or confused the student with technicalities not actually essential to the accurate understanding of his method. His voice had virtually gone, but he would liberally employ its pleasing remnants to impart the idea for the proper emission of a note or the phrasing of a passage. As often as not the sounds that he produced would be positively ugly, but they never failed to convey the desired suggestion, and though his own voice might tremble

Dyspepsia of Women

ABSOLUTELY NEEDLESS AGONY

Caused by Uterine Disorders and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.



Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by a derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes a disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar uterine-tonic effects also.

As proof of this theory we call attention to the case of Mrs. Henry Beaubien, 58 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont., who was completely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after everything else had failed. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— I had been troubled with indigestion and general stomach disorders for nearly a year. I had a soreness in my stomach and was unable to digest my food. I dieted and doctored without success; but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me permanent relief. I used three bottles and it cured me of my stomach trouble and built up my general health. I now enjoy a splendid appetite, can eat all kinds of food, have no trouble with indigestion, and know that I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement, or has such a record of cures of female troubles, as has Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Keppel entered the navy less than 30 years ago, when only twelve and a half. He took part in the expedition for the relief of General Gordon and was with Lord Charles Berosford in the Saffa when he went to the rescue of Sir Charles Wilson in the Soudan expedition. Lord Charles in his despatch stated that the whole party owed their safety to the "untiring energy of Sub-Lieut. Keppel." He won further distinction in Egypt in 1897. In the following year he commanded the flotilla on the Nile, and gained Lord Kitchener's praise, and he materially assisted in the battle of Omdurman.

The Bad Bent.

The origin of "crooked" as a synonym for sharp or dishonest practice is to be traced to the English Stock Exchange, where the letters "R.Y." used to be employed to suggest fraud or trickery. This began through a stock jobber, who, having victimized a client and been detected and compelled to disgorge, filling in the rectifactory cheque with "Pay to R.Y.," etc., in order to avoid direct evidence of the transaction against himself. The two letters being pronounced together like "way," they presently became converted into "crooked," which word ultimately supplanted the former one altogether, and has been used as a term to express fraudulent practices and practitioners ever since.

A Nelson Memorial.

As a memorial to Nelson, a new massive oak pulpit, elaborately carved, with brass hand-rail, has been placed in the parish church at Burnhamthorpe, Norfolk. It is the gift of W. J. Lancaster and Miss Lancaster, and adds greatly to the beauty of the church. At the dedication service there was a crowded congregation, and in performing the ceremony the Bishop of Thetford, from the new pulpit, said: "I now dedicate this pulpit to the honor and glory of Almighty God, and in pious memory of His servant Horatio Viscount Nelson, whom God gave to our country in time of great peril."—London Mail.

British Newspapers.

From the Newspaper Press Directory for 1905 we ascertain that there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,461 newspapers, distributed as follows: England, 1,881; Wales, 111; Scotland, 261; Ireland, 191; Isles, 17. Of these there are: 184 daily papers published in England, 7 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in British Isles. In the year 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

Preserved in Water.

Water is a wonderful preservative of the human body. There exists an entry in the parish register of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, England, bearing upon the point: "April 23, 1655, wear buried James Archer and his son Stephen, who in the month of May, 1658, wear drowned in a coal pit in the Gallatrat by the breaking in of water from an old waste. The bodies were found in fire after they had been in the water thirty-six years and eleven months."

A Clue to Happiness.

If it be my lot to crawl, I will crawl contentedly; if to fly, I will fly with alacrity, but as long as I can possibly avoid it I will never be unhappy. If with a pleasant wife, three children and many friends who wish me well I cannot be happy I am a very silly, foolish fellow, and what becomes of me is of very little consequence.—From a Letter by Sydney Smith.

The Lawyer's Fee.

"Yes," said the first burglar disgustedly, "I cracked a lawyer's house the other night, and the lawyer was there with a gun all ready for me. He advised me to get out."

"You got off easy," replied the other. "Not much I didn't! He charged me \$25 for the advice."

have chosen. Their huts are made of bent boughs and covered with grass and give only the poorest shelter. The folk are vain, too, wearing necklaces of the teeth of fishes or seals and painting patterns on their bodies. Among them some colors have a novel meaning. White is the sign of war and red of peace. They are great mimics and will imitate voice and gesture perfectly.

Bamboo Fascination.

The secret of the charm of bamboos is so subtle and elusive as to defy analysis. Bamboos are really grasses on a large scale—a tropical scale—yet they do not impress us as being coarse—in fact, they are slenderness personified—and they seem to fit well into a northern landscape. Their decorative character is so clearly recognized that they are often grown in large pots or tubs for porch and greenhouse decoration—even the hardy species. Bamboos are generally thought to look best on the bank of a stream or among rocks on a hillside, but they are also becoming favorites for the hardy border, and they are often used most effectively in cities at the base of public buildings—for example, at the national capitol.—Country Life In America.

E. J. POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Nananee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

HIS SORROW.

A small boy was invited to a party given by one of his little friends. After he had eaten ice cream and cake three times somebody offered him some candy, but the little chap shook his head and said in a sorrowful tone, "I can chew, but I can't swallow."

His Precaution.

Nervous Old Lady on seventh floor of hotel—Do you know what precautions the proprietor of the hotel has taken against fire? Porter—Yes, mum; he has the place insured for twice what it's worth.

A man's good nature can be accurately gauged from the distance his children run to meet him when he comes home.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Nananee. 51y

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....

34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NANANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Nananee.

D. DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.
Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Town every Wednesday.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y

Sweat Pads for horses, all sizes and prices right, at GREY LION HARDWARE.



EVERYBODY WHO READS THE

TORONTO STAR

Acknowledges it to be the Brightest and Newsiest Daily in Canada

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

You can have it and the paper you are reading for only \$1.75 a year

In the Star to-night you find to-day's prices on all the principal markets—the closing market reports in fact from London, New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Montreal, and Toronto. You will find also, to-night, all to-day's important doings throughout the whole world, written in a catchy, interesting style; the latest political news from an independent standpoint; complete and accurate commercial news; to-day's social gossip; a special department for women; and strong, sane, fair editorials.

ALL THIS, REMEMBER, TOGETHER WITH THE PAPER
YOU ARE READING FOR \$1.75 A YEAR

LET US HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

E. J. POLLARD, AGENT.

Finer Cake

and biscuit are made with Royal Baking Powder than in the old-fashioned way, with cream of tartar and soda, or saleratus and sour milk. The ingredients of Royal Baking Powder are most highly refined and absolutely pure. Royal is always uniform in strength, making the food evenly good and wholesome. No spoiled or wasted materials where it is used.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Lost Language.

A monument to a lost language is to be found in the village of St. Paul, near Penzance, in Cornwall, and it is believed to be the only monument in existence which marks the death of a vanished tongue. It commemorates the death of the last woman who spoke in the Cornish language and was erected by a Frenchman. It is a granite obelisk about seven feet high and is built into the churchyard wall, the front facing the highway, where it is plainly discernible by all who pass that way. The upper part is in the form of a Maltese cross. The inscription reads as follows: "Here lieth interred Dorothy Pentreath, who died in 1777, said to have been the last person who conversed in the ancient Cornish, the peculiar language of this county from the earliest records till it expired in the eighteenth century in this parish of St. Paul."

Courtesy to Women.

A young woman, says a correspondent, who was passing the evening with the family of Lord Celeridge, the eminent English jurist, was about to start for her home at 10 o'clock when he

offered to accompany her. She, with the respect due to his age and with the fearlessness of youth due to ignorance of the dangers surrounding young women, said: "I thank you, sir, but I do not want to trouble you. Cannot the maid accompany me?" His manner showed the respect in which he held all women. He said, "My dear, the maid is a woman also." If all men were so truly courteous there would be no complaint on the part of women that they do not receive the treatment they should receive from the opposite sex.

When You Put Milk in Tea.

"The scientific justification for adding milk to tea," says the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, "comes from the facts that the tannic acid contained in tea combines with the albumen of the milk to form tannate of albumen, which is practically leather. By drinking tea alone the coating of the stomach is made leathery. But when milk, which contains albumen, is added the molecules of tannic acid select their affinity of albumen from it, and as a divorce is unknown to tannate of albumen the lining of the stomach is less liable to be affected by the tannic acid than it would be if the tea were taken alone."

A French Custom.

In France a newly married couple do not have the ordinary bridal calls made upon them. Instead, garbed in their best the bride and groom pay visits to all their married friends. Imagine a shy woman's embarrassment when she must call upon total strangers—especially if she marries away from her own neighborhood or her husband has a country house in a different quarter.

The First Bicyclist.

Dr. Church of Birmingham was the first person who, in my youth, contrived a bicycle and rode upon it in the town, which excited more consternation than a Southseater with his beard. He was an able physician, but his harmless innovation cost him his practice. Patients refused to be cured by a doctor who rode a horse which had no head and no no. nts.—Hollyoake's "Bygones Worth Remembering."

Working on His Life.

"Well, John," said the eminent personage, who was now an invalid, "who is it wishes to see me now—my biographer?"

"No, your excellency," replied the butler, "your physician."

"Ah, almost the same thing! He's at work upon my life too."

Poor Delivery.

Short—Hello, Long! Where are you going? Long—I'm on my way over to the postoffice to register a kick against the miserable delivery service. Short—What's the trouble? Long—Why, that check you promised to mail me ten days ago hasn't reached me yet.

A BRITISHER IN FRANCE.

Incidents in the Life of Old Sir Edward Blount.

Old Sir Edward Blount, who has just died in England at the age of 96, was for nearly 50 years the managing president and controller of the Great Western Railroad of France. The railroad connects Paris with all the great seaports and naval strongholds on the northwest and western coasts, and in view of the fact that the Great Western lines would have been precisely those of most vital importance to the French Government and to the French nation, in the event of war with England, it speaks volumes for the confidence of the entire French people in his lofty sense of honor that he should have been allowed, though an Englishman, to retain this office of president so long. He was in control of the lines under King Louis Philippe, the second Republic, throughout the 18 years of the second Empire, and under the third Republic until about 10 years ago, when the Dreyfus scandal so upset people in France, shook to such an extent their trust in the honor of their closest friends, their relatives and their neighbors, that old Sir Edward, then 85, but still hale and hearty, was quietly recommended to resign the chairmanship of that railroad, which he had helped to build.

As a boy of 10 he witnessed the triumphant return of the first Marquis of Anglesey to his country seat of Beaudesert after the battle of Waterloo. He was an assistant private secretary of the great statesman, Canning, was a clerk in the Foreign Office when the despatches announcing the naval battle of Navarino arrived there, and he was obliged to copy them out for the king. He went to Paris in 1831 as an attaché of the British Embassy there, but abandoned diplomacy for banking, established an Anglo-French banking house in Paris, and succeeded so well that when the railroad fever struck France he was enabled to finance the construction of the West of France Railroad.

Blount knew Talleyrand, dined at Versailles with Bismarck in 1870, and volunteered to act as British Consul without pay during the siege of Paris by the Germans and during the subsequent Commune insurrection, saving the lives of at least 20 Englishmen and Americans who had been condemned to be shot by the insurgents.

It was during that time, too, that as British Consul it fell to his lot to perform the marriage ceremony uniting Sir Richard Wallace to his French wife. This was, as it ultimately turned out, unfortunate, since it served to draw attention, officially and otherwise, to the fact that they were not married up to that time, and that their grown-up son, a gallant officer of French cuirassiers, who distinguished himself in the famous cavalry charge at Sedan, was illegitimate and incapable, therefore, of succeeding to the hereditary honors subsequently conferred upon Sir Richard by Queen Victoria.

Lady Wallace, owing to this tardy marriage, was barred from court in England and ostracised by English society. But when he died Sir Richard left not merely the whole of his vast property, but likewise his priceless art collection, to her, so that she might present the collection as her gift to that English nation which virtually had closed its doors against her. The collection is now a state institution, housed at Hertford House in London, and celebrated throughout the world as one of the most unique of art museums.

Sir Edward Blount never became naturalized, though he made his home in France for three-score years, but remained an Englishman to the last, the French honoring him for his sturdy independence and national pride in declining to secure French citizenship. His children and grandchildren have, however, married into the old French aristocracy. England honored him by conferring upon him the Order of the Bath. King Edward, who was fond of him, offering him a baronetcy, which he declined, wishing that there should be no other baronetcy in his family than the one held by its chief, his cousin, which dates from the reign of King James I, though the Blount fam-



Are
Your
Lungs
Weak?

Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery
CURES Weak
Lungs.

\$3,000 FORFEIT

Will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual volunteering the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"When I commenced taking your medicines, eighteen months ago, my health was completely broken down," writes Mrs. Cora L. Sunderland, of Chanceryville, Calvert Co., Md. "At times I could not even walk across the room without pains in my chest. The doctor who attended me said I had lung trouble, and that I would never be well again. At last I concluded to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' took it, and soon commenced to feel a little better, then you directed me to take both the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the 'Favorite Prescription,' which I did. Altogether I have taken eighteen bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' twelve of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and five vials of 'Pellets.' I am now almost entirely well, and do all my work without any pain whatever, and can run with more ease than I could formerly walk."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse and regulate the bowels.

BRITANNIA'S BULWARKS.

Sale of Ten Cruisers and Eighteen Other British Vessels.

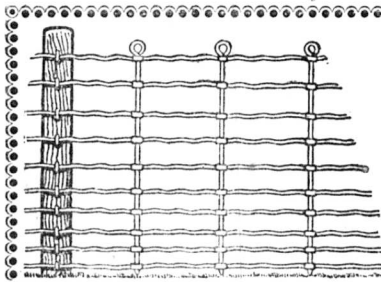
Chatham dockyard, associated with many interesting historic scenes, on April 4 was the scene of an unparalleled auction of large and powerful ships. Armored cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, forming a very "fleet in miniature," were knocked down to the highest bidder.

No fewer than 10 cruisers and 18 other vessels of the British navy were sold at this auction. They represent an initial outlay of some £3,000,000 (\$15,000,000), and but for the advent of Sir John Fisher at the Admiralty, might have flown the white ensign for years to come.

None of the vessels may be sold to a foreign power, and none, except perhaps the sailing cutters, may be used again; they must all be broken up by the buyers, who, on concluding the purchase, must sign a bond to that effect.

This is a very necessary precaution on the part of the British Admiralty, for otherwise the ships in question, which, though officially termed "obsolete," are in reality to all intents and purposes very serviceable vessels, might be bought up by other powers and used with quite good effect against the British navy and secrets of construction revealed which the Admiralty naturally enough prefers to withhold from publicity. Indeed, so careful are the authorities in the matter of viewing the ships for sale that, although the particulars of the sale have been made public, no persons are allowed in the Chatham dockyard to view them unless they apply for and obtain from the highest official at the Admiralty a special permit.

Regarding the breaking up of the vessels purchased, the Lords of the Admiralty are extremely punctilious and strict. In fact, in order to ensure the carrying out to the letter of the bond signed by the purchaser, they demand that either Admiralty officials be present to witness the execution of the act or require a whole series of photographs to be taken during the break-



Frost Wire Fence

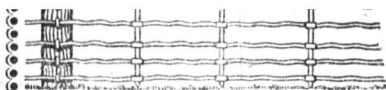
Has no equal as General
Purpose Farm Fence

It will turn Stock without injury—beautify the Farm—does not need constant patching and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.

FOR SALE BY

FLETCHER & YOUNG.

WALTER RUSSELL.



and with reasonable usage will last a life-time. Booklet and full particulars given on request.

FOR SALE BY

FLETCHER G. YOUNG, WALTER RUSSELL,
Sandhurst Selby
JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, FRED. PERRY,
Lonsdale Chambers



Mrs. R. J. Ego, Ardree, Ont., Says:

"When baby was seven months old she got very ill with indigestion and constipation, and kept getting worse, until doctors had no hopes for her recovery; all medicines failed to have any effect. We received a sample package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets. I had not much faith in them, as I had tried so much, but concluded to try them. We gave her one-half one Tablet, and that day we noticed a change for the better. I at once sent for a box; we used them, and the results are most astonishing. We used five boxes, and baby has been a well child for some months, and is fat, hearty and cheerful. I do not feel safe without them. I cannot speak too highly of what I know has saved my baby's life, and I wish all mother's whose babies suffer as mine was, to try them. Enclosed please find \$1 and for which please mail to my address 5 packages."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc., stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children affected with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. 25c per package—sent to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Nanapan, Ont., Can., Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Nanapan and Deseronto.		Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6
Stations			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Bannockburn	0	6:00	1:40			
Albion	1	6:15	1:55			
Albion	8	6:25	2:05			
Queensboro	14	6:40	2:20			
Bridgewater	20	6:50	2:30			
Twed	26	7:00	2:40			
Lve Twed	26	7:00	2:40			
Stoco	21	7:10	2:50			
Lucknow	27	7:25	3:05			
Marbank	37	7:35	3:15			
Erinsville	37	7:35	3:15			
Nanapan	40	8:10	3:19	2:20	4:15	
Wilson	41					
Enterprise	46	8:25	3:30	2:30	4:35	
Mudlake Bridge	45					
Moscow	48	8:37	3:40	2:42	4:47	
Galbraith	55					
Yarker	55	8:48	3:50	2:52	4:57	
Lve Yarker	55	10:10	3:05	5:20		
Camden East	59	10:25	3:19	5:38		
Thomson's Mills	60					
Newburgh	62	10:35	3:25	5:48		
Strathcona	64	10:45	3:35	5:58		
Nanapan	69	11:00	3:50	6:13		
Lve Nanapan	69					
Deseronto	78	11:30	4:05	6:35		

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.		Miles	No. 1	No. 4	No. 6
Stations			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0				
G. T. R. Junction	2				
Glouville	10				
Murvale	14				
Arr Harrowsmith	23	8:40	4:01		
Lve Sydenham	19	8:10	4:20		
Arr Harrowsmith	23				
Frontenac	26	8:35	4:50		
Yarker	26	8:35	4:50		
Lve Yarker	26	9:05	5:05		
Camden East	30	9:15	5:15	5:58	
Thomson's Mills	32	9:30	5:25	6:08	
Newburgh	34	9:45	5:35	6:18	
Strathcona	40	10:00	5:50	6:35	
Lve Nanapan	49				
Nanapan, West End	49				
Deseronto	49				

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NANAPAN TO DESERONTO and PICTON.		STEAMERS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Nanapan	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton
2:15 a.m.	2:25 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
3:35 "	3:45 "		
6:35 "	6:45 "		
8:15 "	8:25 "		
1:35 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
3:10 "	3:20 "		
4:50 "	5:00 "	5:30 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
6:35 "	6:45 "		
8:15 "	8:25 "	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.

Daily. All other trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

WALTER RATHBUN, President.

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

Bath. King Edward, who was fond of him, offering him a baronetcy, which he declined, wishing that there should be no other baronetcy in his family than the one held by his chief, his cousin, which dates from the reign of King James I., though the Blount family figures on the famous roll of Battle Abbey, its founder having been with William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings.

Grand Nephew of Sir Rowland Hill.

Sir Clement Hill, superintendent of the African Protectorates, says the London Star, who is in command, will leave the Foreign Office next month, went out to Zanzibar with the late Sir Bartle Frere's Mission in 1872. Shortly afterwards, when the Sultan of Zanzibar of that period visited England, Sir Clement was attached to his staff, and his latest official employment has been the bear-leading of the present Sultan during his recent visit to London. Sir Clement rose to the position of chief of the African Department of the Foreign Office ten years ago, and has been superintendent of the African Protectorates since 1900. He is a grand-nephew of the redoubtable Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, who was raised to the peerage after the close of the Peninsular war as Lord Hill of Almaraz, and Hardwicke, and who on his resignation of the appointment of commander-in-chief in 1842 was created a viscount.

Tiger Story From India.

A man living near the Village of Lucknow is reported to have had an extraordinary adventure in the jungle the other day. He had gone in search of two buffaloes that had gone astray, when he was attacked by a tiger. He was unarmed, except for a heavy stick, with which he fought until overcome by loss of blood, when he sank unconscious. At this moment the two buffaloes appeared. One of them stood over the wounded man while the other snorted and tossed his head. The man recovered consciousness and staggered to his feet, when the tiger made another spring at him. The beast was, however, received on the horns of one of the buffaloes and was so badly wounded that it turned tail and slunk away.—London Express.

A Searcher for Knowledge.

The rector was working in his garden and had commenced operations with a hammer on the wall, when a tradesman's boy stopped to look on.

Rector (to boy)—Well, my lad, so you want to learn how to train a grapevine?

Boy—No, I don't; I want to know what a parson says when he smashes his thumb.

A Willing Worker.

"Ma, what are the folks in our church gettin' up a subscription for?"

"To send our minister on a vacation to Europe."

"An' won't there be no church while he's gone?"

"No preachin' services, I guess."

"Ma, I got \$1.23 saved up in my bank. Can I give that?"

Ants' Gardens.

Brazilian ants make little gardens in the tree tops and sow them with pineapple and other seeds. The gardens are found of all sizes, from a single sprouting seed, surrounded by a little earth, to a densely overgrown ball as large as a man's head.

Genius and Eccentricity.

"You can't have genius without eccentricity."

"That may be so, but I've noticed that it's possible to have a good deal of eccentricity without much genius."

When you notice a vague accusation you give it a reality and turn a shadow into substance.—Bulwer.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

stirred. In fact, in order to ensure the carrying out to the letter of the bond signed by the purchaser, they demand that either Admiralty officials be present to witness the execution of the act or require a whole series of photographs to be taken during the breaking up of the vessels and submitted for verification by the Admiralty itself.

In certain cases permission is given to the purchaser to use the vessel bought for specific purposes of his own, as, for instance, in the case of small vessels, for whaling or for Northern scientific expeditions, etc.

During this year, as an example, the Morning, a single screw steamship, was sold for use as a whaler, and last January the Terra Nova, a single screw steamship of 744 tons, 187 feet long and 31 feet beam, was sold in Chatham dockyard and was bought up by Mr. Siegler of New York. As a rule, however, all first class ships have to be broken up almost immediately.

As an example of the cost of breaking up a big ship it may be pointed out that when, in 1903, the battleship Neptune was sold by the Admiralty, the purchaser thereof was willing to spend over and above the actual money paid for the vessel—it amounted to £18,000 (\$30,000) cash down—a further sum of £10,000 (\$50,000) to have the battleship dismantled and broken to pieces, and again £10,000 (\$50,000), probably, to prepare the material of the vessel and its contents for further sale. That is to say, he had to spend straight away about £38,000 (\$190,000) before beginning to see his way toward obtaining any profit from his transaction.

Similarly, when the Agamemnon was put up at auction it fetched £20,000 (\$100,000) immediately. In all probability fully another £15,000 (\$75,000) had to be expended by the purchaser in breaking up his property before endeavoring to resell it.

It must be remembered that vessels like the Neptune are, even when obsolete and destined to be entirely demolished, extremely valuable property.

The Warspite, which heads the list of the vessels now sold, has a displacement not very much less than that of the Neptune, and is of approximately the same length and beam. She possesses protective deck plating alone weighing 1,300 tons, and is equipped with two sets of compound surface engines equal to 8,000 horse-power, three metal condensers fitted with brass tubes, 12 steel and iron multitubular boilers and numerous auxiliary engines and pumps, metal propellers and fittings.

A Forgotten Custom.

An old Lenten custom, now defunct, or nearly so, was to make a "Jack o' Lent"—i.e., a dummy figure of a man, fashioned out of a suit of cast-off clothes stuffed with straw, to be carried through the highways and byways and afterwards burnt. It was supposed to be representative of Judas Iscariot.

Obvious.

"What does he look like?"
"Oh, he dresses well enough—and yet—oh, you'd know directly you looked at him that he was a genius!"

Earliest Newspaper.

The first daily newspaper was a manuscript letter written by salaried correspondents and forwarded by them every twenty-four hours from London to the provinces. That was in the days of the early Stuarts. During the Commonwealth these letters were printed in type and circulated in large numbers. Even so long ago as 1680 the law of libel was such as to be characterized by Judge Scroggs as making any newspaper publication illegal and tending to provoke a breach of the peace.

Not Pushing.

Chesterfield Chauncey—Could you spare me an old pair of trousers, mum? Mrs. Winrow—Yes; do you want any thing else? Chesterfield Chauncey—Oh, yes; I'd like about fifty million and a seat in the senate, but dat kin wait.

LAPUM.

William Lapum has purchased a fine roadster from Albert Salisbury.

Stanley Rose, Maple avenue, gave a sugar party, Tuesday, to a few friends.

Miss Mary Brown spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Clara Lapum.

The Misses Myrtle and Nellie Clyde, Orness, spent Easter holidays with friends here.

Walter Bush spent Saturday, with Edwin Bell.

Our school teacher, Miss Greta Asseltine, spent Easter holidays under the parental roof, at Wilton.

John Brown and sister Carrie, spent last Sunday at Marshal Peters', Thorpe.

Visitors: Walter Shibley, Wilton, at Emery Snider's; Mrs. Richard Brown and Miss Sarah Simpkins, with the Misses H. and M. Hogaboom; Mr. and Mrs. Stover Bann, Mr. and Mrs. McKory, Sydenham, with W. H. Frink; Mr. and Mrs. Levi Brown, with B. Rose; Sidney Bush with Jeddire Irish and Mrs. F. E. Brown with her father, Henry Bush.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk cans, pails, creamers, pans &c.
MADOLE & WILSON.

THE SOCIAL CLIMBERS.

Ever Dissatisfied Even When They Reach the Pinnacle.

In New York the dissatisfied man or woman who has achieved the full round of society and discovered its utter vanity, if not indeed worse, may imagine if not familiar with London and Paris that in those cities exists a superior class of men and women, more intellectual and less brutal than those of whom he knows. The Chicagoan unfamiliar with New York hopes to discover in Manhattan something different from that which is to be found in the western city. The resident of Omaha perhaps thinks that if she could attain Chicago she would find her ideal society. In Hastings, Neb., doubtless there are very many who think it would be a heaven to attain social prominence in Omaha. And out on the prairie are scattered hamlets in which many socially ambitious young girls and mothers look toward Hastings as a social Mecca. It all reminds one of the translation of Omar's lines: "Till on the stilly top of heaven's stair clear eyed I looked—and laughed—and climbed no more."—John Brisben Walker in Cosmopolitan.

Won His Bet.

A hotel proprietor in Baltimore tells an amusing story, in which the main figure is an old gentleman well known to the waiters in the hotels of the Monumental City for his aversion to the tipping system.

One evening the old gentleman, having finished his dinner, was preparing to leave the hotel when the dinky who had served him bowed and said, "Thfuk you very much, sah."

"What the deuce are you thanking me for?" angrily demanded the old fellow. "I haven't given you anything."

"Dat's jest it, boss," responded the waiter. "I bet No. 10 50 cents dat you wouldn't tip me."

Rembrandt and Murillo.

Through the eighteenth century Dutch painters, like those of other countries, turned to Italy for inspiration. Rembrandt's marvels of light were forgotten or condemned by ignorant critics, his portraits, that search into the souls of his subjects, despised for their "laborious, ignorant diligence." He was neglected, while Murillo continued to be abundantly admired. Now, however, Murillo is esteemed less highly, and Rembrandt has been restored to his place among the giants.—St. Nicholas.

Falling Hair.

THE TRIUMPHS OF PE-RU-NA INCREASE.

Thousands of Unpublished Testimonials on File.

Thousands of Chronic Ailments of Women Cured Every Month.

Disguised Internal Catarrh the Enemy of Women.

Miss Della Stroebe, Rural Route No. 1, Appleton, Wis., writes: "For several years I was in a run-down condition, and I could find no relief from doctors nor medicine. "I could not enjoy my meals and could not sleep at night. I had heavy dark circles about the eyes. "My friends were much alarmed. I was advised to give Peruna a trial and to my joy I began to improve with the first bottle. After taking six bottles I felt completely cured. I cannot say too much for Peruna as a medicine for women in a run-down condition."—Della Stroebe.



MISS DELLA STROEBE, Rural Route No. 1, APPLETON, WIS.



MRS. E. M. MERALD, 128 W. 28th St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mrs. E. M. Merald, 128 W. 28th St., Indianapolis, Ind., member of A. D. Straight Circle of the Ladies of the G. A. R., writes: "I am to-day enjoying perfect health, thanks to Peruna. For nearly four years I suffered with ovarian troubles."

"The doctor insisted on an operation as the only chance to get well, but I had always dreaded an operation and strongly objected."

"My husband felt disheartened as well as I, and when a friendly druggist advised him to bring me a bottle of Peruna he did so, and I started to use it."

"In a short time my health began to increase, and my aches and pains diminished. Within eighteen weeks I was like another being, in splendid health."

"Words fail me when I try to tell you how glad and grateful I am."—E. M. Merald.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

All correspondence held strictly confidential.



MRS. M. BRICKNER, 99 11th St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Pe-ru-na, the Only Internal Systemic Catarrh Remedy Yet Devised.

Prominent Cases in Moderation.

Mrs. W. F. Hoffman, 601 North 6th street, Kansas City, Kans., writes: "For eight months I suffered with beating down pains, dizziness, and wretched headaches. The doctors called it by different names, but all agreed that I had female trouble, which was really the cause of my illness."

"They prescribed for me, and I took their medicines, but kept getting worse, until a friend told me I would never get well until I took Peruna."

"Within a week after I started to take it I felt much better and I continued taking it for two months with almost marvelous results."

"I am without an ache or pain, feel ten years younger, and feel that I owe my life and happiness to Peruna."—W. F. Hoffman.



MRS. W. F. HOFFMAN, 601 North 6th St., KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Mrs. M. Brickner, 99 11th street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "I have strong faith in the efficacy of Peruna to cure the ills peculiar to women. A short time ago I found my condition very serious."

"I had headaches, pains in the back and frequent dizzy spells, which grew worse every month."

"I tried two remedies before Peruna, and was pretty discouraged when I took the first dose; but my courage soon returned as I could see that I was being benefited, and in less than two months my health was restored."—M. Brickner.

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. During many years' advertising we have never used, in part or in whole, a single spurious testimonial.

Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



Great Men of Lowly Birth.

Most of the great men of history were of lowly birth. Lord Wolsey was the son of a butcher, Columbus the son of a weaver, Horace the son of a manufacturer. Sir Richard Arkwright the

end of the rabbit. He bristles, runs leisurely toward the rabbit, doubles his speed, doubles it again, triples that, quadruples the whole, when, lo, the rabbit disappears. There is some flying grass, a vanishing streak of light, a twinkling of two prodded feet extended rearward, and he is gone. The dog sits on his haunches and concludes that he did not see a rabbit at all.

however, Murillo is esteemed less highly, and Rembrandt has been restored to his place among the giants.—St. Nicholas.

Falling Hair.

Hair nearly always begins to fall in one of two places: at the temples and where it is parted. If a new parting be given, the old one will be afforded a chance of recovering itself provided, of course, that proper measures be employed. The chief reason for hair falling out where it is parted seems to be the strain that is brought to bear by comb and brush.

The Sea Lion.

Very little of the sea lion is wasted by the natives of the icy north. After being cleaned the intestines are distended with air and allowed to dry in that shape. Then they are cut into ribbons and sewed strongly with sinews taken from the back of the animal into that most characteristic garment of Alaska, the "kainlaika," which, while being fully as waterproof as india rubber, has far greater strength and is never affected by grease and oil. It is also transparent in its fitting over dark clothes. The throats are served in a similar manner and when cured are made into boot tops, which are in turn soled with the tough skin that composes the palms of this animal's fore flippers. The stomach walls, which look like overgrown gourds or enormous calabashes, with attenuated necks, are used as oil pouches, while the tough, elastic mustache bristles are objects of great commercial activity by the Chinese, who prize them highly as pickers for their opium pipes and several ceremonies peculiar to their joss houses.

The Crafty Jack Rabbit.

When the settler on the western prairie sees a jack rabbit for the first time he has an idea that he can just skip out and lay hands on the creature without any trouble, but that is where the man gets fooled. The rabbit is awkward, appears to be lame in every joint, holds up one foot as though it pained him and altogether creates the belief that he is a dilapidated wreck of an ungainly, animate thing. The settler is surprised that he cannot "grab" him. The settler's dog also is confident that he can quickly make an

Great Men of Lowly Birth.

Most of the great men of history were of lowly birth. Lord Wolsey was the son of a butcher, Columbus the son of a weaver, Horace the son of a manufacturer, Sir Richard Arkwright the son of a barber, Shakespeare the son of a wool stapler, Watt the son of a blockmaker, Virgil the son of a porter, Stephenson the son of a fireman at a colliery, Burns the son of a plowman, Franklin the son of a tallow chandler, Oliver Cromwell the son of a brewer, Esop was a slave; Beaconsfield was a lawyer's clerk, Thomas Paine a stay-maker, De Foe a hosier, son of a butcher; Demosthenes was the son of a cutler, Ben Jonson a bricklayer, Bunyan a traveling tinker, Dickens a reporter; Edmund Kean was the son of a stage carpenter; Cervantes was a common soldier; Homer was a farmer's son and is said to have begged his bread. The list might be extended through columns.

Hair Growth.

It is a curious fact that a boy's hair grows one-half slower than a girl's. In boys the average rate of growth is three feet three inches in six years, being an average of .018 inch a day. During the twenty-first and twenty-fourth years a man's hair grows quicker than at any other period. It takes an eyelash twenty weeks to reach a length of .429 inch, and then its life is from 100 to 150 days. By means of a camera the wink of an eyelid has been measured, and it was found that twenty winks can be made in four seconds.

The Top of the Ladder.

There is plenty of opportunity for superior talents. The top of the ladder of success offers plenty of standing room and invites guests. The lower part only is fearfully crowded. There is no excuse for the universal wail of lack of opportunity, for there is no lack. The trouble lies with the demands laid upon those who aspire to first place. One thing is certain, there is no quarter for the whiner and precious little encouragement for those who do not care to work with might and main.

An Oversight of Nature.

It is desirable to exclude light and sound, but, while we have eyelids, no



The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Bear in mind that all is not Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package."

OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Renews the hair, makes it new again, restores the freshness. Just what you need if your hair is faded or turning gray, for it always restores the color. Stops falling hair, also. If your druggist cannot supply you, send \$1.00 to H. P. HALL & CO., New York, N. Y.

apparatus for closing the ears is known, save, I believe, in certain animals which inhabit the sea and whose ears are of small auditory importance. In these days, when noises of all kinds, more or less nerve wrecking, assail the ears by night as well as by day, one may be pardoned if he sighs wearily for ear lids.—London Academy.

Sad Fate of a Careful Man.

I had a friend who did his duty to himself and others with such zeal that he never went to bed without taking his temperature or got up without drinking a scientific decoction the name and composition of which I have forgotten. The flavor, however, was such as rendered the duty performed particularly meritorious. His dietary was based on the most scientific principles. He weighed himself before and after each meal. He had his appendix removed, so as to avoid all risk of appendicitis, and, in short, he so fully realized the duty of being healthy and long lived that he never had time to do anything else or talk about anything else. Unfortunately he never took that little jade "Fortune" into his calculations, and after only a year of striving most manfully to fulfill the duty of being long lived he slipped on a piece of orange peel and fractured the base of his skull.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Dry Weather Plants.

In damp regions the roots of perennial plants sink deeply and sustain a great growth above ground. In a moderately dry climate plants develop bulky roots and store up supplies which outlast the summer drought, or the plants themselves, as in the case of the cactuses, become fleshy reservoirs of water and food. In the extreme desert neither of these resources is available, and perennial herbs are consequently few. Only stunted shrubs and hardy annuals are able to exist at all, the former growing very slowly, with toughness of texture, the latter flourishing briefly during the spring rains, devoting little energy to making stem or leaves or flowers—mostly inconspicuous and wind fertilized—and hastening

(while sometimes still of very small size) to perfect the seeds by which alone the species will survive until the next year's short period of wetness gives a possibility of germination and growth.

The Professor's Letters.

A professor in a German school in order to teach his pupils letter writing recently conceived the happy idea of having them compose business letters which were inclosed in envelopes and correctly addressed to various merchants in the town. In the evening Herr Professor, having carried the varied epistles home for correction, left them on his table and, as was his custom, hid himself to the cafe. It happened that he had a careful domestic, who, seeing all the letters properly addressed, at once concluded that her master had forgotten to mail them, and out of the goodness of her heart she stamped them and hurried to the post. The stupefaction of the village merchants upon opening their mail the following morning may be imagined, and the amusing part of the incident is that many of the letters, which contained lengthy orders for goods, were taken seriously and the orders promptly filled.

REASON No 16

WHY YOU SHOULD USE

Red Rose Tea

Because so often Imitated.

It is said that "Imitation is the sincerest flattery," and imitation creeps into everything—even a good brand of tea.

Red Rose Tea is very often imitated—but no man will imitate an inferior article. If Red Rose Tea is worth imitating, it is well worth buying.

Will you judge it for yourself? Ask your grocer to send you a package.

Insist on getting the genuine article.

T. H. ESTABROOKS, St. John, N. B.

BRANCHES: TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion from whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

SHOT HER MOTHER DEAD.

Revolver Taken From Trunk Accidentally Discharged.

A Cornwall despatch says:—A loaded 32-calibre revolver kept in a trunk at the residence of Arthur Sheills, Strathmore, caused the death of Mrs. Daniel Woods of Cornwall township, mother of Mrs. Sheills, about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mrs. Woods had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sheills and a neighbor, Mrs. Thompson, since Thursday. She intended returning to Cornwall on Saturday morning, and was preparing in her daughter's room for the journey when Mrs. Scheill's opened a trunk to get some wearing apparel. The revolver was in the trunk and the younger woman picked it up to wipe some rust off it with her apron. In so doing she probably touched the trigger, for the weapon went off and the bullet struck Mrs. Woods just below the collar-bone, cutting the left sub-clavian artery. Mrs. Woods fell back into the bed and died in a few minutes from internal hemorrhage. Dr. McIntosh of Apple Hill was at once summoned by Mr. Sheills, but the spark of life had fled ere his arrival. Dr. C. J. Hamilton of Cornwall was notified to hold an inquest, but asked Dr. McDiarmid of Maxville, a few miles from Strathmore, to act in his stead. Dr. McDiarmid, after taking the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Sheills and Mrs. Elizabeth McIntosh, the only persons on the premises, decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as the shooting was clearly accidental.

BRITISH FLEET DEFECTS.

Fifteen Battleships Said to be Unfit for Action.

The Daily Graphic on Thursday morning commenced a series of articles calling in question the duration of the armament of a modern British fleet in a manner which, if the facts given should be substantiated, is calculated to cause a great sensation. The writer alleges that fifteen battleships unfit for action have been discovered, and that the 12-inch guns constituting the main armament of these vessels are incapable of firing 50 full charges. The latest Woolwich pattern 6-inch wire gun has also failed under experiment, and the question naturally arises as to the endurance of the armament of the modern fleet. The facts came to light through developments of weakness in new long guns under experiment and the simultaneous failure of the twelve guns in the Majestic class of battleships, and through the bursting of shells in seven out of sixteen big British guns on the Japanese battleships. The writer points out, further, that Great Britain is the only power that has adopted the manufacture of wire guns.

NEWS FOR 'TOMMY ATKINS'

Better Things Coming in Barracks and Camp For Him.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Conditions for "Tommy Atkins" in barracks and camp are to be improved. The Militia Department is busy with the plans. These are to be some of the improvements:—A new style bedstead, with spring, for permanent corps, to replace the hard springless bedstead now in use at London, Toronto, Kingston and other points. New hospital tents, with porch attached, and a new system of ventilation will be introduced at the coming camps, also mess tents. The latter will enable the militiamen to sit down to meals together under more favorable circumstances than formerly. The improvements in the tents are due to Colonel Fiset, the Director of the Army Medical Corps and Colonel MacDonalld, Master of Ordnance, has under

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Two new C.P.R. steamers will be placed on the Atlantic route in May and June.

A snowstorm lasting thirty hours occurred at Lloydminster, N.W.T. on Saturday.

Mr. George Tye, for many years proprietor of The Brampton Times, died at Brampton on Sunday.

The Crow's Nest Coal Company have signed a two years' agreement with their employees.

George Dale was caught in the machinery of the cement works at Marlbank and killed on Friday.

Stratford Board of Trade favor the submission of a by-law to vote the C.P.R. \$80,000 to enter the city.

M. G. Howe's jewellery store at Regina was robbed of \$2,500 or \$3,000 worth of diamonds and fine watches.

W. F. Fee has been appointed resident engineer of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, to succeed W. S. Eedge, who has resigned.

The Toronto License Commissioners declare that the majority of the city hotels are run merely as drinking-places. Three licenses are to be cancelled.

Four thousand feet of the pier at Port Colborne will have to be faced with cement at a cost of about \$26,000. Tenders will shortly be called for the work.

FOREIGN.

The world's Y.M.C.A. is holding its semi-centennial at Paris.

Freedom of worship to all creeds in Russia has been granted by the Czar.

Earthquake shocks were felt through France and Switzerland on Saturday.

Two British cruisers have sailed for Newfoundland to protect British fisheries there.

Germany's trade treaty with the United States expires on March 1, 1906, and a tariff war is threatened.

The British Admiralty has decided to limit enlistments for the Newfoundland naval reserve to 600 men.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has ordered 250 new locomotives, to cost \$4,000,000.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

Italian Physician is Making Use of Iodine Preparation.

Prof. Levi, of Milan, has recently discovered a new treatment for consumption, consisting of repeated subcutaneous injections of opidine modified in a particular manner, says the London Daily Mail.

Hitherto the disinfecting power of iodine has never been successfully utilized in curing infectious internal diseases in human beings, for the reason that when iodine comes in contact with human blood it immediately combines with the alkaline elements to form alkaline iodures, the disinfecting properties of which are very small.

Prof. Levi has recently succeeded in preparing iodine in such a manner as to deprive it of this property and to cause it, in circulation unaltered through the tissues of the human frame, to come in contact with the tubercular microbes and bring to bear all its curative power against them.

The professor states that after obtaining satisfactory results with animals suffering from tuberculosis, he applied his method to human patients with great success, especially in the cicatrization of spreading lesions and the formation of new and healthy tissues. These results were proved by the examination of many patients and by autopsies made by a commission of doctors on animals experimented upon.

The professor has already received several offers from foreign countries

NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

Provincial Geologist on the Sand-Lime Brick Industry.

A Toronto despatch says:—Prof. Miller, provincial geologist, has prepared a report on "The Limestones of Ontario," and it has just been issued as part second of the report of the Bureau of Mines.

The report deals at some length with the possibilities of sand-lime brick, which, it says, is likely to become an important industry within a few years. The industry has grown immensely in Germany and the United States lately. The number of factories in Germany have increased from 5 in 1896 to 200 in 1903, with an annual output of about four million brick. In the States 75 factories have sprung up in the last three years.

"In sections of the country," the report says, "where sand is plentiful and brick clays scarce, sand-lime bricks, it would appear, will be the building material of the future. The fuel cost is comparatively low."

Each county in the province is analysed and the resources explained. Considerable space is also devoted to the Portland cement industry. Some splendid illustrations adorn the report.

SIXTEEN WERE KILLED.

Disastrous Explosion of Gas in Coal Mine in Pennsylvania.

A Dubois, Pa., despatch says: Sixteen men were killed and one will die as the result of an explosion at the Elanora shaft, near Big Run, on Friday. This shaft is located one and a half miles from Big Run, on the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh Railway, 12 miles south of here. The mine is owned and operated by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, and is a comparatively new shaft, having been opened two years ago. The mine was thought to be free from dangerous gases. The night shift was small or there would have been more fatalities. Every man who was in the mine at the time of the explosion except one is reported killed.

INSPECTION RECIPROCITY.

Governments of United States and Canada Have Agreed.

An Ottawa despatch says:—For some time the shipping interests on both sides of the Great Lakes have been clamoring for reciprocity of inspection. Up till the present time vessel-owners have been charged double fees and subjected to the irritation of double inspection. This is now at an end. The United States Government has agreed to recognize Canadian inspection if absolute reciprocity of inspection were established. The Canadian Government has agreed to this, and a minute-in-Council to that effect has been passed, and was on Wednesday approved of.

A MEAN CRIME.

Montreal Man Robs His Benefactor at Fort William.

A Fort William despatch says:—One hour after having been gotten out of jail by a chance acquaintance, George Lachantz, of Montreal, on Wednesday robbed his benefactor of \$100. After paying Lachantz's fine, Arthur Caron, the Good Samaritan in the case, left his bank book with the proprietor of a store at which he had been trading. Shortly afterwards Lachantz called at the store and demanded the book, saying Caron had sent for it. At the bank he forged Caron's signature and secured \$100. Lachantz, who was taken into custody shortly after



TEMPERATURE OF CHURNING.

The proper temperature at which to churn cream is a matter on which there is a diversity of opinion. It cannot be said that any definite temperature is best under all circumstances, for differences in cows, feed, apparatus, etc., so modify the conditions that a temperature which would produce exhaustive churning under one set of conditions might do wretched work under others. There has been in times past much misunderstanding as to what the temperature of churning was. Until recently it has been thought to be the temperature at which the churn started. It is now known, however, that the temperature at which the cream "breaks" is the true churning temperature, and that it is almost always several degrees higher than that at which the churn started. Some years ago the Vermont Station carried out an exhaustive series of trials on this subject, the temperature at the end of churning ranging from 49 degrees to 60 degrees. Without going into details, there were forty-five churnings below and fifty-six above 56 degrees. The percentage of fat in the buttermilk averaged 0.17 with the cool churnings, and 0.33 with the warm; the percentage of fat in the butter was 82.3 and 81.8; the percentage of curd in the butter 0.66 and 0.68, and the time of churning thirty-two and twenty-three minutes respectively. As the temperature rises, the loss of fat in the buttermilk increases, the percentage of fat in the butter decreases, and the time of churning shortens. There is no apparent effect upon the percentage of curd in the butter. These points indicate that the answer to the often-asked question regarding the temperature of churning is: churn at lowest temperature which, under the individual conditions, will produce exhaustive churning, and make a good quality butter in a reasonable time.

GROOMING THE COWS.

It is amusing to most farmers to speak of grooming cows, and yet such men are constantly envying some rich man his head of magnificent cows. True, we cannot make a prize stock of scrub cows, but we can get out of them all they are capable of, if we go about it right. It has been demonstrated time and again that it pays in actual increased flow of milk to groom the cows, and also materially saves on the feed bill, for grooming excites better skin action as well as a more proper flow of the blood, hence, the animal does not require so much food to sustain bodily warmth.

Start in by keeping the stables clean, with a gutter back of each cow so that the liquid excrement may be conducted into some vat, and be saved, and the cows kept out of it. Then start the grooming gently at first, for the cow has never been groomed, and will be considerably astonished at the process. Use a rather soft brush at first and spend only a few minutes each morning on each cow for a week, extending the time as they get used to the operation. Later a stiffer brush or even the curry may be used, and the cow will enjoy the operation. Do the work thoroughly as would be done with the horse, and you will have better cows in more ways than one.

HOG NOTES.

A neighbor's method of weaning pigs is to take them away in detachments, beginning first with two or three of the plumpest and largest and strongest, then the next strong-

work half done, and the body was dragged to the company headquarters. The Russian commander stood the blood-stained soldiers in the yard and shot them down for killing the Chinaman. All four bodies were left uncared for."

SICK AND WOUNDED.

A despatch from Tokio says: Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party and former Foreign Minister, addressing on Friday the committee of the Progressive party appointed to succor the wounded, estimated the number of wounded and sick as a result of the war at 200,000 to 300,000, and the number of killed or who had died of disease at 50,000.

The Count warned the people to be prepared for a lengthy war, and expressed the hope that a continuation of the struggle would not affect the national sentiment. Nothing, he added, should shake the resolution to continue the war. He criticized the national diplomacy, expressing the opinion that efficient and timely diplomatic skill would have prevented the Russian squadron from coming to the Far East. The Count also expressed the belief that the occasion for great battles had disappeared. It was possible to support the army throughout the remainder of the war with the \$77,500,000 derived from war taxes, and the speaker urged a continuance of national economy and frugality.

ANOTHER BIG BATTLE.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, 700 sailors who were captured at Port Arthur will be released. A general engagement on the Changchun-Kirin line is expected about the middle of May.

ON THE KOREAN BORDER.

A despatch from Tokio says: It is stated that 3,000 Russians who were lately reported on the Korean border are awaiting the arrival of 5,000 reinforcements and artillery from Vladivostok, when they will try to advance on Gensan.

FORCED TO RETIRE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Under date of April 26 Gen. Linevitch reports further skirmishing on his left flank and near Kaiyuen. He says the Japanese were dislodged by artillery from their entrenchments and retired to a hill, which they were preparing to defend.

RUSSIANS RETIRED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Linevitch reports as follows:—

"Our outposts on Saturday forced the enemy to evacuate successively Nanchuan and Nemanpaomeng. The Japanese occupied a fortified position south of Nemanpaomeng.

"The appearance of a detachment of artillery opposite their left flank forced the Japanese to retire in haste upon Kaiyuanhsien. On Sunday we forced the enemy to retire from Kaiyuanhsien. Beating the enemy back, we approached Changtuifu, but as the town was found to be occupied in considerable force, we retired."

RUSSIANS LOST 200 MEN.

A despatch from Tokio says: The following official announcement was made on Wednesday:—

"On Monday a Russian force, consisting of five battalions of infantry, sixteen sotnias of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, in pressing our advanced cavalry, attacked them in the vicinity of Kaiyuan. Our Kaiyuan force attacked the Russians in return, defeated and pursued them north to Mienhuachich. Our casualties were thirty-eight. The enemy left about 200 dead on the field.

"Two other Russian forces, one consisting of six battalions of infantry and sixteen sotnias of cavalry, and one battery of artillery, at-

lived at Revelstoke.

SHOOTING JUSTIFIED.

Inquest on the Dead Burglar at Lancaster.

A despatch from Lancaster says: The Coroner's inquest on the body of the dead burglar at Lancaster was resumed here on Monday. Mr. Von Metzke, the wounded teller, gave his evidence in his bed, which he is not yet able to leave. After a short deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find the deceased unknown man came to his death from a bullet fired from a revolver, presumably in the hands of Herman Von Metzke, in the discharge of his duty, and we find that he was perfectly justified in firing this shot or shots."

BLOODSHED IN WARSAW.

One Hundred People Fall Victims to the Troops.

A Warsaw despatch says:—Nearly 100 people were killed or wounded in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw on Monday. The troops apparently were uncontrollable, and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into crowds of demonstrators, and workmen in retaliation resorted to the use of firearms and bombs. What approaches a reign of terror exists; the city presents a most gloomy aspect, and the temper of the entire community augurs ill.

"MONEY OR YOUR LIFE."

Ottawa Woman Surprised Burglar by Calling for Revolver.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A would-be burglar entered the house of Frank Leamy, Elgin street, on Saturday evening and presented himself to the astonished gaze of Mrs. Leamy, with the startling request, "Your money or your life." The woman, with admirable presence of mind, called out to her son, who was upstairs, to bring down the revolver. The son complied, but before he arrived the intruder had vanished.

50,000 FROM STATES.

That Number Will Go to Canadian Northwest This Spring.

A despatch from Detroit, Mich., says: A. C. Shaw, general agent in the United States of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says he believes that a conservative estimate of the number of people who will leave the United States to settle in the Canadian Northwest this year is fifty thousand. The exodus fever is striking as far south this spring as southern Illinois and Indiana.

MANY KILLED IN TORNADO.

Devastating Storm Hits Laredo, Texas, and Environs.

A despatch from Dallas, Texas, says: A tornado swept the Town of Laredo, Tex., early Saturday morning. Over 100 persons were killed and a hundred injured. Twenty-five guests in one hotel were killed outright. Fifty railroad coaches of the International and Great Northern and the Mexican National were blown away. It is estimated that over 150 houses were blown down, including the two hotels of the town.

STORMED BREAD SHOPS.

3,000 Persons Starving in a Spanish Town.

A despatch from Seville says:—The unemployed workmen at Osuna, 43 miles east of this city, on Wednesday stormed the bread shops and flour mills there. There are 3,000 persons starving in the town.

measure of relief the possibility of giving provisional treatment through dispensaries until proper sanitariums are erected. Diet of a suitable kind, as of milk and eggs, could thus be supplied or prescribed.

The deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in the last five years, while not of an alarming nature, would justify scientific investigation by the Province.

Dr. Hodgetts urged greater attention to disinfecting blankets in Pullman cars and greater care in protecting water used in trains and other places from pollution. He thought there should be a system of inspection.

Pointing out that the filtration system of Philadelphia had wiped out typhoid, he argued that if water were filtered immunity from water-borne diseases could be guaranteed.

"Parents should be educated how to feed their infants," declared the doctor in commenting on infant mortality. He thought children were "sacrificed on the altar of ignorance," and suggested that circulars be issued by the Board, giving instructions on infant diet.

CHICAGO STRIKE RIOTS.

Five Men Were Shot and Many Arrests Made.

A despatch from Chicago says: The teamsters' strike on Saturday took on all the features of a serious conflict. Riots developed in many parts of the town, five persons were shot, one was stabbed, many were slugged and clubbed, and scores of arrests were made. Peter Klausen, proprietor of a store at 318 North Clark street, who drove his own wagon on Wednesday and was beaten by pickets, died on Saturday.

Talk of need of Federal troops is strong. Already several of the employers are saying that the police cannot cope with the situation and that the soldiers must come. None of them has done so yet, however, but army wagons and an escort to carry money through the streets have arrived.

The army of teamsters now on strike may soon be augmented by a lockout of 2,300 more men employed by the big packing houses at the stock yards, the wholesale grocers and ice dealers.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Return by Department of Interior Shows Increase.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of the Interior has issued the following statement showing the number of homestead entries in February, 1905, as compared with February, 1904. The total number made was 1,169, as compared with 1,128 in 1904. The increase for the month, as compared with the preceding year, was 41.

A statement of the homestead entries made during the first eight months of the present, as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year, is as follows:—

1904	16,521
1903	15,873
Increase	648

LARGE IMMIGRATION.

Over Seventy Thousand Entered Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the nine months ended March 31st, 76,320 immigrants landed in Canada, an increase of 6,614 over the corresponding period of the previous year. Arrivals by ocean ports totalled 50,880, an increase of 8,061, and 25,240 came in from the United States, a decrease of 1,447. There was a considerable increase in immigration from the United Kingdom.

dium, 13 to 14c; heavy, 12½c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c. Lard—Tierces, 9c; tubs 9½c; pails, 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 2.—Grain—Seed oats are saleable at fairly high prices, and some fine No. 2 are being taken with a view to this; No. 3 oats are in very poor demand; occasional sales to outside points are made at fair prices, but the demand all around is dull. Peterborough No. 3 oats are offered at 41½c on track; quotations are—No. 2 oats, about 45½c in store, and No. 3 at 44½c, and Peterboroughs at 41½c on track. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$5.50 to \$5.80; strong bakers' \$5.20 to \$5.30; winter wheat patents, \$5.60 to \$5.75; straight roller, \$5.25 to \$5.35 in wood; in bags, \$2.45 to \$2.55. Rolled oats—\$2.20 to \$2.22 per bag. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18 to \$18.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel; \$1.50 to \$1.60 in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American cut clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; mixed, \$6.70 to \$7; select, \$7.25 to \$7.50 off cars. Butter—Choice creamery, 19½ to 20c; mottled, 18 to 18½c; dairy roll, 16½ to 16½c. Eggs—Straight stock, 14 to 14½c. No. 1, 12½ to 14c. Cheese—Ontario Fall white, 12½c; colored, 12½c; feddar, 11 to 11½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 90½c; No. 2 Northern, 83½ to 87c; May, 90½c; July, 91c; Sept., 81½c.

Milwaukee, May 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1; No. 2 Northern, 94 to 98c; July, 83½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 79 to 79½c. Barley—No. 2, 51 to 52c, sample, 38 to 51c. Corn—No. 3, 45½ to 46½c; May, 45½ to 45½c bid.

Minneapolis, May 2.—Wheat—May, 94½c; July, 92½ to 92½c; Sept., 81½c; No. 1 hard, 98½c; No. 1 Northern, 96½c; No. 2 do., 93½c. Flour—first patents, \$5.15 to \$5.25; second do., \$4.95 to \$5.05; first clears, \$4.25 to \$4.35; second clears, \$2.85 to \$2.90. Bran—in bulk, \$12.75.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 2.—There is not quite such a snap to the market as there was a week ago, but for the choicest butcher or export there is no easing off in the prices.

Export, heavy	\$5 25 to \$5 90
do cows	4 00 4 25
Bulls, export	4 00 4 25
Butchers', picked	4 50 5 60
do good to choice loads	4 20 4 40
do fair to good	4 00 4 25
do mixed lots, medium	3 00 3 50
do good cows	3 50 4 50
do cows	3 50 4 00
do common and rough	3 00 3 50
Butchers' bulls	2 50 3 50
do medium	2 00 2 50
do light	1 25 1 75
Feeders, short-keep	4 25 5 00
do good	4 00
Stockers, good	3 25 4 00
Milk cows, each	20 00 40 00
Export ewes	4 75 5 50
Bucks	3 75 4 25
Lambs, per cwt.	7 00 7 50
Spring lambs, each ..	3 00 6 00
Culls, each	3 50 4 25
Calves, per lb.	3½ 6½
do each	2 00 12 00
Hogs, selects	6 75 7 00
do fats	6 50 6 75
do lights	6 50 6 75

Fire at Milford, Maine, on Friday, destroyed twenty-one buildings and a million feet of lumber.

THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS

Reported That They Are Near the Island of Hainan.

RUSSIAN SHIPS SIGHTED.

A despatch from Tsingtau, Shantung Peninsula, China, says:—It is reported that the Russian second Pacific squadron, together with the Russian third Pacific squadron, are near the Island of Hainan.

A despatch from Hong Kong says: The steamer Rohschang reports that she passed twenty vessels on Wednesday eight miles east of Kamranh Bay. The vessels were unlike any ships of the Russian fleet that she had seen previously.

The steamer Stettin, which has arrived here, sighted from 30 to 40 vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron in Honkohei Bay, Annam (about fifty miles north of Kamranh Bay), Thursday afternoon. Two cruisers which had their decks stacked with coal signalled the Stettin to stop, and questioned her. The fleet was preparing for sea.

HONORS TO HEROES.

A despatch from Tokio says: In an elaborate ceremony beginning Wednesday and ending Friday, the names of 30,866 soldiers and sailors of Japan killed prior to the Battle of Mukden will be enshrined in the Spokosha Temple.

Many kinsmen and kinswomen of the victims of the war are assembling in Tokio to participate in the ceremony, and are receiving special consideration. They will be special guests of the Government. The flags of the Russian cruiser Variag, which was sunk in the first naval battle of the war, and a standard captured at Mukden are on exhibition in the Temple. The Emperor and Empress of Japan will attend the ceremony on Thursday, and the Crown Prince and Princesses will be present on Friday.

The ceremony is based on the national belief in the immortality of the soul and the homage due to ancestors.

CUT OFF HIS HANDS.

A despatch from Newchwang says: In an account given to the Associated Press by a trader of the retreat from Mukden the following occurs:—"Only once did I see any evidence of authority. A party of Cossacks in a side street found a Chinese beggar, whom they thought was a Japanese spy. They set upon and yanked at his pigtail till it came off. Then they tried to carry him away. The man clutched the spokes of a passing cart. He refused to let go his grip. The Russians tore his clothes from his back in their efforts to drag him off. He would not let go. They drew their swords and hacked his hands off at the wrists.

"The man turned upon them, biting and waving his arm stumps. He seized a Cossack's hand in his teeth and bit the fingers off. Crazed with pain, the Russian drew his sword with his left hand and stabbed the Chinaman, and a companion slashed at him from the other side and nearly severed his head from his body. A third man finished the work half done, and the body was dragged to the company headquarters. The Russian commander stood the blood-stained soldiers in the yard and shot them down for killing the Chinaman. All four bodies were left uncarcared for."

SICK AND WOUNDED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—

tacked Changtu and Siaotatzu, respectively, but retreated north when the other Russian force was defeated at Kaiyuan."

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT MUKDEN.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, says: An exact statement of the losses in all categories in the battle of Mukden from February 19 to March 14, compiled by the General Staff, shows that the casualties were greatly overstated in earlier reports. Statements from Japanese sources indicating wholesale captures of prisoners, enormous booty and cannon are now denied. In reality, it appears, the Russian losses amounted to two Generals, who were taken prisoners, 1,985 staff and other officers, and 87,677 men, of whom the greatest part, about 55,000 were wounded. In evacuating Mukden and retreating to the northward the Russians lost 32 guns, of which three were mortars, three old type field guns with piston action and 26 quick-fire guns. Of the siege artillery every gun and all the ammunition carts were sent north two days before the retreat began.

DISORDER EXAGGERATED.

General Karkevitch, the chief of the staff, calculates that other losses aside from wounded were as follows: 15,000 killed, 7,000 to 8,000 known to have been captured and 10,000 to 12,000 missing, of whom several thousands were drivers, sanitary commissariat corps, employees and other non-combatants. A very large number were slightly wounded and returned to the ranks, many even resorting to deception in order to leave the hospital. This indicates that the extent of the Japanese victory and the disorder of the Russian retreat have been greatly exaggerated and shows that the spirit of the Russian army is still strong and the troops not demoralized.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

C. P. R. Transcontinental Runs Into a Freight.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—A westbound Transcontinental train on the Canadian Pacific Railway ran into a freight, which was stalled on the main line near Downey, about twenty miles west of Revelstoke, B. C., on Saturday night. The firemen of both trains, W. Scott and H. Walker, were killed, and five passengers on the Transcontinental slightly injured, having sustained cuts and skin wounds. A tramp who was riding on the freight was seriously injured. It is thought the crew of the freight were to blame in leaving their train on the main line without adequate protection. The engines of both trains remained on the rails, and the damage to the rolling stock is light. Very fortunately the passenger train was hauling an empty sleeper between the engine and the rest of the train, so that the shock of the collision was borne chiefly by the empty coach. Both men killed lived at Revelstoke.

SHOOTING JUSTIFIED.

Inquest on the Dead Burglar at Lancaster.

A despatch from Lancaster says: The Coroner's inquest on the body of the dead burglar at Lancaster

TWO ARRESTS MADE.

Charged With Murdering Miss Lowry at Rodney.

A Rodney despatch says:—Alexander Willis, 85 years old, married, father of four young children, and a farmer in the township of Aldboro', is under arrest on the charge of murdering Elizabeth Lowry, Elizabeth Covell, who was with Miss Lowry on the night of the tragedy, is charged with the same offence, and is in charge of Constable Ludy at the little Covell home in Old Rodney. The village is terribly excited over the developments in this case, which threatened for a time to end without being cleared up. The fresh evidence which Detective Rogers gathered within the last few days has fastened suspicion very strongly on Willis again, and the jury were impressed by the stories of Mr. and Mrs. Cole and Dr. Harvey to bring in the following verdict:

"That Eliza Lowry was murdered at the home of Benjamin Covell, about one mile north of the village of Rodney, on the night of the 18th of April, 1905, and we strongly suspect that Alexander Willis committed the crime, and we believe Elizabeth Covell knows who committed the murder and is shielding the party."

County Crown Attorney Angus McCrimmon immediately went to Magistrate Frank Hunt, who was in the village, and had warrants issued for the arrest of Willis and Mrs. Covell. Willis had not left the village, and, after a little search, was arrested by County Constable Smale. He took his arrest very calmly and walked along to Dr. Dorland's office, where he was brought before Magistrate Hunt and remanded until May 4.

Willis has not possessed the very best reputation. He is a heavy drinker and has not associated with good companions. He is a native of this vicinity. His father is living in one of the western States, and is separated from his mother, who resides in Detroit. His wife is a very quiet, respected little woman, and is the daughter of John Head of this village. The eldest child is a bright girl of fourteen years, and the boys, three in number, range from twelve to three years. Willis' farm is on the seventh concession of Aldboro'.

Mrs. Covell was overwhelmed when the constable arrived and placed her under arrest. She could not understand the change in the situation, and naturally protested her innocence, but many people expect she will reveal some important information in consequence of the action of the Coroner's jury. Her husband feels the position of affairs keenly, and ridicules the idea of his wife's complicity in the crime. He is a hardworking railway laborer and has been married to the woman seven years. Mrs. Covell's first husband was Anderson Baker, an hotelkeeper at Old Rodney, and by him she had several children, but the only one living is the wife of an hotelkeeper in Simcoe county.

DEATHS FROM CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Hodgetts' Figures—Ignorance of Diet Kills Children.

A despatch from Toronto says: In his report to the Provincial Board of Health at its quarterly meeting, on Wednesday, Dr. Hodgetts said 500 lives had been lost from tuberculosis in the quarter ending March 31. In money value, he pointed out, this represented a loss to the Province of \$500,000 at least, and in other respects the loss was incalculable. Dr. Hodgetts suggested as a measure of relief the possibility of giving provisional treatment through dispensaries until proper sanitariums are erected. Diet of a suitable kind, as of milk and eggs, could thus be supplied or prescribed.

The deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis in the last five years, while not of an alarming nature, would justify scientific investigation

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, May 2.—Wheat—There were sales of No. 2 white and red Ontario at \$1 outside. No. 2 goose at 75 to 80c east. Manitoba wheat steady, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 95c, lake ports, at opening of navigation. No. 2 Northern at 92c, and No. 3 Northern at 86½c.

Oats—Dealers quote 40 to 41c at outside points for No. 2 white, and they are quoted here at 44c on track. Barley—No. 2 quoted at 45 to 46c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 43 to 44c; No. 3 at 41 to 42c middle freights. There is some demand for low grades for export.

Poss—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 68 to 69c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47½c, and mixed at 47c west, guaranteed sound. American No. 3 yellow quoted at 55c, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 54½c.

Rye—No. 2 nominal at 69 to 70c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted outside at 59 to 60c.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.40 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, in bbls. \$4.80 to \$5. Manitoba flours unchanged. No. 1 patents, \$5.50; No. 2 patents, \$5.20 to \$5.30, and strong bakers', \$5.10, on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at \$17, and shorts at \$18 to \$19. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$19, and shorts, at \$21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$2.50 per bbl.; cooking apples, \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes, sell in small lots at \$1.60 to \$1.65; and hand-picked, at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged, at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.25 on track here; and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—The market is unchanged, with car lots quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 55 to 65c per bag on track, according to quality, and jobbing lots are 70 to 75c for the best stock.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; hens, 10 to 11c; ducks, 11 to 12c per lb.; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 16 to 17c per lb.; do. scalded, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb rolls are quoted at 21 to 22c per lb.; large rolls are 20 to 21c; tubs, 19 to 20c, and low grades, 15 to 18c. Creamery prints, 24 to 25c per lb. and solids 22 to 23c.

Eggs—Case lots are quoted at 13½ to 14c per dozen.

Cheese—Large cheese are selling at 11½c, and twins at 12c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots quoted at \$8.50 to \$8.75 on track. Bacon, long clear, 9½ to 9¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15.50, short cut, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½c; heavy, 12½c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 9c; tubs 9½c; pails, 9½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

*Montreal, May 2.—Grain—Seed oats are saleable at fairly high prices, and some fine No. 2 are being

ment of ventilation will be introduced at the coming camps, also mess tents. The latter will enable the militiamen to sit down to meals together under more favorable circumstances than formerly. The improvements in the tents are due to Colonel Fiset, the Director of the Army Medical Corps and Colonel MacDonald, Master of Ordnance, has under consideration the providing of the militia with a uniform ankle boot.

CORPSES LAY IN STREETS

Citizens of Pisagua, Chile, Unable to Bury Plague Victims.

A San Antonio, Texas, despatch says:—Passengers from Chilean ports according to a recent despatch from Hazatlan, Mexico, bring the first full information concerning the terrible ravages of the bubonic plague in the City of Pisagua, Chile. For some time before their departure the deaths in Pisagua had ranged from ten to thirty a day, and the authorities were then unable to enforce burials. Corpses were thrown into the streets to decompose and spread contagion. But little headway had been made in the fight of the disease, and it seemed as though the entire population of that Chilean port might be exterminated by the plague. Persons had been shot down by the soldiers on guard while attempting to escape from the stricken city.

BIGGEST WARSHIP.

Britain to Lay Down Vessels of a New Design.

A London despatch says: In a speech at Gosport, Arthur Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, said there was a temporary lull in the British ship-building programme, caused by the fact that the Russo-Japanese War had taught the Government to alter the design of warships considerably. The outcome of the lesson would be seen in the battleship that would shortly be laid down at Portsmouth. She would be the most powerful the world had ever seen, and the speediest ever built. The Admiralty, moreover, had adopted the policy that henceforth when a ship became obsolete not a penny would be spent on it, but it would be sold forthwith for whatever it would fetch.

HUDDERSFIELD LEADS.

Adopts a Scheme to Encourage Proper Rearing of Children.

A despatch from London says: The municipality of Huddersfield, at the instance of Mayor Broadbent, a brother of King Edward's physician, has adopted a scheme to encourage the proper rearing of children and to check the high rate of infant mortality. The scheme includes a money premium for the immediate registration of births and machinery to ensure the healthy bringing up of children, including a municipal milk supply, medical attendance, and a day nursery.

ACT WAS DISALLOWED.

British Columbia's Unfriendliness to Japan Rebuked.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Government has adopted a different policy regarding the British Columbia legislation imposing restrictions on the employment or immigration of Japanese. Hitherto it has taken some months for the Government to make up its mind to disallow measures of this nature, but this year, within a couple of days of the receipt of the Acts recently passed by the British Columbia Legislature, they have been rendered nugatory by the Governor-in-Council.

tients with great success, especially in the cicatrization of spreading lesions and the formation of new and healthy tissues. These results were proved by the examination of many patients and by autopsies made by a commission of doctors on animals experimented upon.

The professor has already received several offers from foreign countries for his secret remedy, which he will probably accept in order to make his discovery more widely known.

BIG CROP EXPECTED.

Early Seeding and Land in Good Shape in North-West.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The Canadian Pacific crop report shows that on many points along the Canadian Pacific the seeding has been almost finished. This applies more particularly on the Broadview section, where the majority of the stations report 90 per cent. of the work done. Taking the sections in detail, the average is high, on the Brandon section it is estimated that 40 per cent. of the seeding is finished. Of the total on the Broadview section, 80 per cent. is done. The same percentage applies on the Moosejaw section, where there is an increase of about 4 per cent. in acreage. Caron, the only point on the Swift Current section, reports 90 per cent. done. The Larivière section reports 40 per cent. done. The Napinka section reports 75 per cent. The Souris section reports 50 per cent. The Estevan section 88 per cent. The Emerson branch and Teulon branch report seeding but nicely commenced. The Minnedosa section 75 per cent. The Portal section 68 per cent. The Prince Albert branch 82 per cent. The Yorkton section 75 per cent. Rapid City section 75 per cent. The Miniota branch 78 per cent. done. Pheasant Hills branch 70 per cent. Arcola branch 80 per cent. Lyleton branch 75 per cent. Brookdale branch 77 per cent.

The general feeling throughout the country is most hopeful, and with sufficient rain there should be a good crop, as the seed is in early enough and the land is in good shape.

PLACED WOMEN IN FRONT.

But Russian Troops Fired on the Strikers.

A despatch from Warsaw says: Troops and strikers clashed on Saturday at Czesochowa (142 miles from Warsaw), near the frontier of Silesia. Four strikers were killed and more than a score were wounded by volleys fired by the infantry. The trouble began on Friday, when the police arrested a number of workmen. As a protest all the workmen struck and a crowd gathered and demanded the release of the men arrested. A large force of Cossacks and infantry was assembled, and the strikers were ordered not to advance. The latter refused to obey, placed women in front of their line and came on. The Cossacks thereupon charged and dispersed the mob. One of the strikers fired a revolver and then the infantry advanced and fired several volleys as the crowd retreated.

DARING JEWEL ROBBERY.

Thieves at Regina Get Away With \$3,000 Worth of Gems.

A despatch from Regina, N.W.T., says:—The most daring robbery ever attempted in Regina took place at noon on Thursday, when M. G. Howe's jewelry store was entered and \$3,000 worth of watches, diamonds, and precious stones were stolen. Mr. Howe went to dinner at 12.20, locking the store. He returned at 1.15, to find that the premises had been entered at the rear, the thieves cutting a hole in one of the panels in the door, large enough to get a hand through, thus drawing the bolt.

Arthur Caron, the Good Samaritan in the case, left his bank book with the proprietor of a store at which he had been trading. Shortly afterwards Lachantz called at the store and demanded the book, saying Caron had sent for it. At the bank he forged Caron's signature and secured \$100. Lachantz, who was taken into custody shortly after noon, does not deny having committed the crime.

REVENUE INCREASED.

Customs Returns for April Are More Satisfactory.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Customs revenue is increasing. For the month of April there is an increase of \$79,560, and for the ten months a gain of \$832,476.

The following are the figures:
April, 1905.....\$3,293,336
April, 1904.....3,213,776
Increase.....79,560
For ten months, 1905.....34,209,516
For ten months, 1904.....33,377,039
Increase.....832,476

BOAT FOR HUDSON BAY.

Government Will Buy Vessel for Mounted Police.

An Ottawa despatch says: A patrol boat for service in Hudson Bay will be built in the Dominion yard at Sorel. The vessel is intended to enable the Mounted Police to cover the shores of the bay. A satisfactory craft could not be found in Canada, so it has been decided to build. The boat will be 120 feet long, twin screw, and have a speed of twelve knots. It will not be ready for service until next year.

A GOVERNMENT LINE.

Telephone System to Be on New Railway.

A despatch from Toronto says:—The Board of Commissioners of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, decided at a meeting held on Friday, to inaugurate a Government-owned telephone system for the entire length of the railway. For the present the telephone line will be built from North Bay to New Liskeard, a distance of 113 miles, but as the railway is extended northward the telephone system will also be extended. The estimated cost of the telephone system is not yet announced. The line will likely be built this summer.

HATCHED BY ELECTRIC BULBS

And Are Just as Fine Chickens as Ever Hen Clucked to.

A Muskogee, Indian Territory, despatch says:—H. M. Vance, a chicken fancier, was expecting great results from a setting of eggs that promised well until two days before time for hatching, when the hen broke all the eggs except three and refused to sit on those that were left. Mr. Vance took the three remaining eggs before they became cold, made a nest in the house, placed an electric light bulb in the nest and turned on the current. In twenty hours he had hatched all three eggs, and he has three as fine chickens as any old hen ever clucked to. The warmth from the electric light was just strong enough.

TRANSFER OF GARRISON.

Canadians Will Take Over Halifax on July First.

A despatch from London says:—The transfer of the garrison of Halifax from Imperial to Canadian troops will, according to the Times, commence on July 1.

work thoroughly as would be done with the horse, and you will have better cows in more ways than one.

HOG NOTES.

A neighbor's method of weaning pigs is to take them away in detachments, beginning first with two or three of the plumpest and largest and strongest, then the next strongest batch, leaving the poorest ones of the litter to complete the drying off. The cases are completed and decisive.

The boar ought always to be kept in a pen by himself, preferably away from the other hogs. He should have a good-sized yard in which he can exercise.

If allowed to run with the other hogs he is very likely to injure them badly.

Keep him thrifty, but not too fat, or his get will be puny.

Treat him kindly, but never trust him. If well trained, he will be reasonably safe to handle, but always do this with care.

Keep both yard and pen clean and dry. Be sure that he has always a warm, clean bed.

Good pigs are not grown and fattened on wind and water.

Good breeding and good feeding are so closely allied that they must go together. One is useless without the other.

If pigs stop growing for one month or two months, you have lost all their feed for that length of time.

EARLY SOWING.

It is usually better to sow wheat, barley and oats as soon as the condition of the soil and weather will admit. Of course it is not best to work heavy soil when it is wet or soft, but when sufficiently dry with a reasonable probability of warm weather, then the seed had better be put in the ground, as, all things considered, the prospects for a satisfactory crop will be better than when the work is left until late.

There may not be quite so heavy a growth of straw, but the quality of the grain will be better. If the land is to be seeded to grass along with these crops, as is so often the case, there will be a better prospect of a successful catch than when late sown.

The land should be put in the best condition for these crops by properly fertilizing and fitting. If there is not enough manure, it will be found profitable to use some special fertilizers, which will also aid in establishing a good catch of grass.

If possible do not seed a field to grass without first clearing it of all obstructions, so as to leave it in good condition for the use of harvesting machinery.

PREVENTING HORNS.

Joseph E. Wing says in the Breeders' Gazette that the following method is very effective in preventing horns from growing: When the calf is three days old wet the spots where the horns would grow, and no other place. Then press on each spot as much concentrated lye as would equal a grain of corn. Mr. Wing believes that when the horns on animals are never allowed to grow at all there will be a tendency for that animal to have hornless offspring, whereas no such tendency exists in the case of animals whose horns have been allowed to grow and are then dehorned. This is an interesting theory, and if it is well founded, it should be established as the practice of preventing the growth of horns by the use of potash have been common for a number of years.

PERISHED ON BURNING SHIP.

A despatch from Shanghai says: The British steamer Yuen-Wo has been totally destroyed by fire at Tungchow (20 miles from Peking). It is feared that 150 Chinese lost their lives.

THE LESSON OF THE BIRDS

Immortality is a Reality Which Instinct Proves.

A despatch from Brooklyn, N. Y., says: Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached from the following text: For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

In one of his letters Columbus speaks about an undiscovered continent. The new world was out of sight, but for him it was a real world. So he turned his little ship toward the setting sun. Day after day Columbus sailed steadily on. His sailors were full of terror; again and again they mutinied. For many days Columbus concealed the real distance they had sailed. At last he saw a golden bough floating in the waters. On the bough rested a cardinal bird, with wings tired through the long flight.

In that hour Columbus exulted and his heart sang for joy. With instant vision he leaped from the bough to the great forest, from the single bird to flocks of sweet songsters. Just behind the red clouds and the setting sun was that "undiscovered country." And so he sailed on, the long night through, knowing that when the day dawned and the shadows fled away he would behold the new world.

All know the result; this is history. For the explorer the bird of hope and that of the golden bough told no lies. They were the forerunners of this splendid continent.

And not otherwise is it with the deep longings of the heart. At home your wife or child is ill. In the night you awaken full of fear. And then a great, sweet hope springs up. The child shall not return to you, but

YOU SHALL GO TO HIM.

Suddenly the hope immortal rises in your heart like a bird. It tells of the undiscovered country of Shakespeare, of the happy hills of Paradise. For, as Columbus found for us America, Christ discovered the City of God.

But can thoughtful men trust this hope? Do our instincts deceive us? Instincts tell no lies to other creatures. Already the robins are in the park. Soon they will build their nests and hatch their young. In September the robins will start south. When the young bird is but 4 months old it plumes its wings for the flight to Florida. When a few weeks have passed by, after the long flight by day and the feeding by night, the young birds will reach their new home—the forerunners of human pilgrims, who tire of the ice and snow of the North and make their way to the orange groves of the South.

Now, from whence did the robin get that instinct about Florida? How did a young bird that opened its eyes in Prospect Park know that there was a palm tree and a cool spring in the warm tropic land? Well, any thoughtful man can answer the question. Florida is a real land. Long ago the robin made its way one day's journey north and then turned south again to escape the winter. The next year the robins went north once more and again returned south. But the memory of Florida was in the mother bird. At last these ancestral memories crystallized into what we call instinct.

The pre-existing Florida developed the hope in the little bird born in Prospect Park. That is what our

"Let not your heart be troubled," while Paul added, "We know that if the early house of our tabernacle be dissolved we have a house from God, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The testimony of the greatest minds also is another witness to immortality. It is a problem that the man who has the one last fact in the case outweighs all the millions. Thus Professor Curie's judgment in radium the morning after he announced his discovery was worth more than the judgment of all the other 1,500,000,000, and not otherwise it is with this hope.

Many ignorant people have no thought of immortality. But there never has been a poet or man of supreme genius or philosopher that has not cherished this faith. The higher also he had climbed the brighter his hope. Socrates was the wisest teacher that ever walked the streets of Athens. Slowly Socrates constructed his arguments for immortality, and on the raft of his instincts and his faith put out into the darkness and the storm and sailed the sea with God alone.

Paul is the greatest philosopher the Hebrews have produced. Turning away from all gospels of doubt and despair, Paul said: "I know that I have a house eternal," and looked forward to death as to the hour of victory and supreme happiness. Other great men have been clouded in their faith, but in their best moments they have cleared the mind of clouds.

What a word is this: "I had rather be wrong with Plato and Socrates than right with those who doubt and deny." Therefore in his last and crowning book Professor Fiske records his faith—that immortality is the goal toward which the world process of evolution has been struggling from the very beginning. For science has become a prophet of immortality and all the arguments are cumulative.

After years of reflection and much study we have found the rock. Hope has become conviction and immortality the solace and

GLORY OF DAILY LIFE.

But for immortality life scarcely would be worth the living. The statesman plans the people's good and receives criticism. The publicist teaches the people and receives blame. The merchant gives and receives ingratitude. Often the best men are cast aside and the worst climb to place and power.

In hours of depression public men long for the dreamless sleep; overwrought, one would be unequal to the battle of the morrow but for the immortal hope. Hours there are when the doors open into heaven; knowing that soon he must leave his task and drop the tool, he looks longingly toward the sky.

Must the books be closed forever? Must we leave the home and the city never to return? Will the hunger for beauty and goodness never be satisfied? At best this world is a little cage. In the zoological gardens in the autumn the golden-crested eagle stands always on the south side of the cage with its head between the bars, straining and straining with its head toward the South. Then when the spring again is upon the land the eagle stands always looking toward the North and straining toward the land where coolness bathes his shining

CAN SLEEP AWAY ILLNESS.

Remedy for Jaded Brain Workers Used in Sweden.

Some twenty years ago, when an annual breakdown became as fashionable as an annual holiday, the medical world agreed that if the tired body were kept in bed, hypernourished and massaged, a cure was pretty certain, says the London Mail.

In many cases where there had been no mental overstrain this was so. In other cases, however, the worried head did not benefit from the enforced quiet and passivity. The whole man was unutterably bored.

Dr. Otto Wetterstrand, of Stockholm, Sweden, is trying to meet this difficulty by treating such patients by a sleep prolonged even to three or four weeks, and the Psycho-Therapeutical Society of London hope to follow his methods when they can afford larger premises to accommodate their patients under this "suggestive" cure.

Dr. Wetterstrand has treated over 3,800 cases. The jaded, worried man reclines in an easy chair; he sees others doing the same; he listens, as they do, to a quiet, forcible exposition of the cure from the doctor, who afterwards speaks to him individually in a subdued undertone, "suggesting" the benefit his particular malady will receive. After a few days of preliminary treatment the patient goes willingly to bed and to sleep, roused occasionally to a half conscious state to eat and be tended. No unauthorized person is allowed to enter the room; the sleeper is put en rapport with a sympathetic nurse, and receives the necessary "suggestions" as to eating, etc., from the doctor himself. "The remarkable results," says a great French physician, "which Wetterstrand has had will considerably extend the limits of suggestive therapy."

The deeper the sleep the quicker the cure, and unlike that produced by hypnotic drugs, it is as invigorating as natural sleep, and allows nature an equal chance of repairing organic and functional disorders.

BROWSING ON BANK BILLS

ROMANTIC STORIES OF PRECIOUS PAPERS.

Instances Where Fortunes Have Been Lost Through Over-caution.

An elderly couple living in Paris have recently met with sad misfortune. Inside a dilapidated old hat-box, which the most experienced burglar might have ignored, they had placed their entire fortune—a sheaf of banknotes, amounting to over \$25,000. Periodically either the husband or wife opened the box, and counted the notes to see that their wealth was still intact. Imagine their surprise when, on going to it the other day, not a single note was to be found—only a little heap of dust. Rats had entered the box and devoured every scrap of precious paper.

More fortunate was an old Belgian peasant woman, although at first she was thrown into just as hopeless despair. She had laid on the grass a jacket containing banknotes worth \$240 altogether, and then set about her work in the fields, accompanied by a pet goat. To her horror, she suddenly caught sight of the goat munching something that looked like her precious fortune. Examination proved her surmise to be true. The goat had been browsing on her banknotes.

That same evening the pet was killed and the chewed paper removed from its stomach. It looked

A SORRY MESS,

but the old woman lost no time in

HEALTH

A SPLENDID SPRING TONIC.

On the approach of spring, warm days, sunshine and balmy air, most people think they must take a tonic or a blood purifier of some sort.

They feel so languid, so tired, so good-for-nothing, that they are sure they need some sort of medicine to tone up their system and give them new zest in life.

One of the best tonics we know of, one that goes far ahead of any bottled-up tonic or blood medicine to be found in the drug store, is simply to get outdoors and go to work.

You have possibly been staying in the house all winter, in an overheated house, badly ventilated, eating concentrated, heat-producing foods. You have had very little exercise and your system has become clogged, and the organs of the body are torpid and unable to do their work properly.

Open up your windows and doors and let the sun and air get in and purify and renovate your house, and while it is doing that you just go outdoors and go to work at something.

Clean out your backyard. Dig out the old tin cans and stones and sticks; rake up all the litter and make a bonfire of it. Then sweep the yard nice and clean. Select a part of it for a flower garden or a vegetable patch. Get a spade and spade up the earth. Pulverize it and get it in good condition.

Now plant some flower seeds. Larkspurs, marigolds, sweet williams, pinks, verbenas, poppies, primroses, four o'clocks, ragged robins, petunias, hollyhocks—good old-fashioned flowers that will give you bloom and beauty all summer long. The dismal narrow backyard of the city can be turned into a restful, refreshing spot.

Of course, if you live in the country, where there is plenty of space, you could go a little farther, and, in addition to the flower garden, have a vegetable garden also. A little work morning and evening and you can have fresh lettuce, young onions, peas, tomatoes and many other vegetables all summer long.

And all this time you are getting your spring tonic. Outdoor work. After a few hours work digging in the fresh earth and breathing the outdoor air the languid, tired feeling will disappear and you will begin to feel the exhilaration of your exercise. At noontime, instead of saying you have no appetite, can't eat anything, you will be so hungry that you will be ready to eat anything set before you, and relish it, too.

But in the springtime leave off the heavy, heating food of winter and eat plentifully of vegetables and fruits. Lettuce, celery, spinach, greens—these are splendid tonics as well as healthful foods.

Just simply go outdoors and go to work at something, eat plenty of fruit and vegetable, drink freely of water between meals, and you will forget that you ever thought you needed a tonic. You will be getting your tonic right along with your work, and at the same time will be beautifying your surroundings and making your home a more sanitary place to live.

Yes, just go out and clean up things, whitewash the back fence or that old shed, rake out the dirt and burn up the trash, and you will find this a better spring tonic than any that was ever put up in bottles to ornament the druggist's shelf.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Acute inflammation of the kidneys, called also acute nephritis or acute

more and again returned south. But the memory of Florida was in the mother bird. At last these ancestral memories crystallized into what we call instinct.

The pre-existing Florida developed the hope in the little bird born in Prospect Park. That is what our great poet means when he says that we are exiled from heaven; that the hope of immortality is a palace we have left, the

GLORIES WE HAVE KNOWN.

Of the millions of birds nature and God never have deceived one by lying instinct. Therefore Christ said

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 7.

Lesson VI. The Vine and the Branches. Golden Text, John 15:8.

LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note—These Word Studies are based on the text of the Revised Version.

The Lesson Setting.—The washing of the disciples' feet (see last lesson) was followed by a declaration on the part of Jesus that one of the disciples would betray him. The traitor, Judas, after being pointed out left the company (Mark 14, 18-21), whereupon Jesus proceeded with the institution of what has since been called the holy eucharist, or our Lord's Supper (Mark 14, 22-26). Then came Peter's avowal of loyalty and the Master's warning to Peter (Matt. 26, 31-35), and his exhortation to the disciples to no longer go forth "without purse and wallet," but rather to gird themselves for a more strenuous warfare (Luke 22, 35-38). This conversation with Peter and the others developed into a longer farewell discourse delivered in the upper chamber "after supper," and was continued en route to the secluded retreat of Gethsemane, on the side of Olivet (John 13, 31; 14, 31; Mark 14, 26). It includes all that is recorded in John 14, 15, and 16, and was followed by the intercessory prayer of Jesus (John 17). Our lesson to-day treats a portion of this very important and memorable discourse of Jesus.

Verse 1. I am.—The formula for absolute, timeless existence. This sense of eternal divine existence is clearly brought out in several passages in John. Thus in 8, 58 Jesus says, "Before Abraham was (came into existence) I am." The phrase carries a hint of the essential nature of Jesus. Whatever he is, that he is essentially and unchangeably. This sense of the verb is not lost even in figurative language, but points in such cases to the profound and abiding truth expressed by the figure of speech employed.

The True Vine—True as opposed to "spurious," and hence answering to the perfect ideal of what a vine should be. But Jesus is the vine only in relation to his disciples, who are the branches, the figure of speech having no application apart from the parable as a whole.

Husbandman—From the earth, and to work. Hence, the one who tills the soil, including, however, the sense of ownership.

2. Branch—A tender, flexible twig; specially a vine-sprout.

Taketh it away—Cuts it off, as an experienced dresser of the vine would. The fruitless branch must not be permitted to draw sustenance from the vine for selfish purposes.

Cleanseth—In vine-growing countries the fruit-bearing branches of every vine are carefully watched and guarded, especially against the ravages of intruding insects. Sometimes it is necessary to spray and otherwise thoroughly cleanse each branch to insure an abundant harvest.

3. Already ye—who have given promise of fruitage—are clean.

Because of the word—By reason of the word, that is, because the word has cleansing power.

Which I have spoken unto you—Not any one word or discourse of Jesus is to be thought of, but rather his entire revelation of himself to his disciples.

4. Except it abide in the vine—Except it remain in vital living contact with the vine—itsself a living part of that vine.

5. Apart from me—If the vital interrelation between the vine proper and the separate branches be disturbed and broken the latter can, of course, produce no fruit, being severed from the source of its life and power.

6. Cast forth—After having been cut off by the husbandman.

They gather them—It is customary to gather such branches and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.

7. My words abide in you—Indicating the way in which Christ himself abides in his disciples, that is, by means of the indwelling of his words and his truth in them. His word has not only cleansing power (verse 3), but life-sustaining power as well.

Ask—The imperative mood. Hence, an exhortation or command.

Whatsoever ye will—Since your will, fashioned by my word of truth indwelling in you, must needs be in harmony with my will and that of the Father.

8. Glorified—Exalted, honored. "Fruit—The fruits borne by the disciple of Christ are the Christian virtues and graces, "the fruits of the Spirit" (comp. Gal. 5, 22); and also the influences for good exerted upon his fellow men.

Disciples—Learners or pupils. 9. As the Father hath loved—That is, from eternity, with a constant, infinite affection.

Abide ye—Implying, here as in the preceding verses, the possibility of choosing a contrary course of action.

10. My commandments—All that I have taught you is essential and necessary in order to enter the kingdom of heaven. Compare Matt. 5, 22, 28, 34, 39 for some specific commandments of Jesus.

Kept my Father's commandments—Doing his will perfectly.

11. These things—Concerning our intimate relation to each other as Master and disciples.

My Joy—The joy that I have and which I give.

12. That ye love one another—For since love worketh no evil to one's neighbor—is unselfish—love is indeed the fulfilling of the law, and at once the greatest commandment and the sum of all commandments.

WEALTHY POLICEMAN.

There is a policeman in Brooklyn with a head for business. Eight years ago he borrowed \$5 from his landlady. Erastus G. Wolcott laid the foundation of a fortune with those \$5. He was speculating in real estate, and they came in handy for a necessary payment. Erastus is now worth over \$150,000, and has an income of \$6,000 a year. But there is nothing of the plutocrat about him. He goes on quietly discharging the duties of a policeman.

go cage strains always on the south side of the cage with its head between the bars, straining and straining with its head toward the South. Then when the spring again is upon the land the eagle stands always looking toward the North and straining toward the land where coolness hath her abiding places.

And off the soul stands expectant. In vision hours comes the immortal hope. Looking upward, the soul beholds a rift—voices fall, whispering "Come up hither." Then hope springs triumphant in the human breast. With untroubled heart man goes on toward the end.

A SORRY MESS, but the old woman lost no time in submitting it to the National Bank of Belgium, which, after verifying the facts, and proving, by chemical analysis, that the paper had been notes issued by them, paid the woman the \$240.

On one occasion the Bank of England had presented to them for payment a hard ball of paper. It was a £5 note which had been given by a prominent artist to his sister for payment of a bill. The young lady had placed it in the pocket of her dress and promptly forgot it till the same dress made its return from the laundry. Washing, starching, and ironing had not improved the banknote's appearance, but when the ball of paper was carefully unrolled, there was sufficient to see that it had been a banknote, and the Bank paid the money without hesitation.

More than once the Bank of England has paid twice for one banknote. On one occasion they lost in this way \$150,000. It happened that one of the directors, desirous of purchasing an estate, drew from the bank a single note for the amount mentioned. This, on returning home, he placed on the mantelpiece, when, immediately on doing so, he was called from the room. A few moments later he came into the room again, but, alas! the note had

MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED. To the director's mind, there seemed little doubt but that the valuable piece of paper had fallen into the fire. Robbery was out of the question, for no one had entered the room.

His colleagues at the Bank, believing this story, gave him a second note on the understanding that the first, if found, should be returned. Thirty years afterwards, when the director had been dead a considerable time, a stranger presented the missing note. Being payable to bearer, the Bank could not avoid their obligation, and they had to be the losers of the sum. It was learned afterwards that a builder had bought the banker's house, and in the course of the demolition had discovered the note hidden in a crevice of the chimney.

How a banknote once saved a man's life is a most romantic story. In the ordinary course of business many years ago a Bank of England note—now in the possession of a famous collector—was paid into a Liverpool merchant's office. On coming into the hands of the cashier, he found while examining it to discover its genuineness, that there were faint traces of

RED WRITING UPON IT.

The note had been in circulation for years, and it was only by the dint of extraordinary pains that the partially obliterated characters were finally deciphered.

This was the message it bore: "If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn thereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in Algiers."

Mr. Dean was communicated with, and he appealed to the Government to endeavor to obtain his brother's release from captivity.

Interesting themselves warmly in the matter, the Prime Minister and the joint Foreign Secretaries, after the most arduous and determined inquiries, learned that the unhappy prisoner, who had traced the above sentence with a splinter dipped in his own blood, had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers for about eleven years.

Eventually, the Government succeeded in ransoming Mr. Dean from the Dey, but the poor fellow had endured so much privation and hardship while working in the galleys, that he lived but a short while after his freedom.—Pearson's Weekly.

this a better spring tonic than any that was ever put up in bottles to ornament the druggist's shelf.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

Acute inflammation of the kidneys, called also acute nephritis or acute Bright's disease, is excited by certain poisons during the process of their elimination from the body, or follows congestion, which results usually from exposure to cold and wet, or the sudden checking of perspiration, whereby the surface of the body is chilled and the blood is driven to the internal organs.

The poisons causing acute inflammation may be taken into the body from outside, as is often the case with turpentine, chlorate of potassium, and certain other drugs, or they may be formed in the body as a result of faulty action of the digestive organs (intestinal indigestion), or by the bacteria of certain acute diseases, such as scarlatina, measles or diphtheria. The beginning of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nausea, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms are followed by puffiness and pallor of the face and swelling of the ankles, or there may be general dropsy, with an effusion of fluid in the chest and abdomen. The kidney secretion is greatly reduced, in amount, and may contain blood; on application of the usual tests, it is found to contain much albumin, sometimes so much that boiling will make it solid, like the white of an egg.

When acute Bright's disease is excited by a chilling of the body, it usually subsides in a week or two under proper treatment, but that occurring with scarlet fever often lasts many weeks, and either form may become chronic. The treatment, like that of inflammation of any other part, consists primarily in securing rest for the organ, and in protecting it, so far as possible, from further injury. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room with a warm and equable temperature, the bowels should be kept open, and the action of the skin increased by warm packs or a hot-air bath.

Since the most difficult work of the kidneys is the elimination of salts and other waste matters, the diet must aim to reduce the amount of this waste material. The ideal food is milk. It should be diluted with Vichy or distilled water to which a pinch of bicarbonate of sodium has been added. The patient should be encouraged to drink in addition plenty of pure water. Three quarts or more of fluid should be taken in the twenty-four hours. This is the main treatment, but of course in an affection so serious the physician should be in constant attendance to interpose when threatening symptoms show themselves.—Youth's Companion

LAUGH CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is now systematically cured by laughter. It is stated that a doctor, in return for a large fee, admits patients into his private institution, where the mirth treatment is administered. The method sounds simple enough. A few dyspeptics sit around a room and begin to smile at each other. The smile must never be allowed to fade away. On the contrary, it must be developed by will power into a grin and the grin must become a guffaw. Then you have to go on laughing until your sides ache, by which time you will feel much better. A course of a week or two of the treatment at the rate of a couple of hours giggling a day cures the worst cases of dyspepsia.

APPLES ARE HEALTHFUL.

A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest substances for the stomach to manage, and while the apple is worth more as a health giver in its natural state, it is also exceedingly wholesome cooked. Apple sauce eaten with pork assists in the digestion of the meat, and many

persons who cannot eat pork without discomfort can do so if accompanied with plenty of well cooked apple sauce not too sweet.

NEW ZEALAND BIRDS.

A Traveller Says They Are Wonderfully Tame.

It is not a little strange that in New Zealand and Australia, as well as in Canada and South Africa, the word "bush" is used in the same sense as "forest" in the mother country. This, however, is by way of quoting from "Sport in New Zealand" some remarks by the author, Col. Montagu Cradock, on the birds of those islands.

"It is curious how extraordinarily tame are the parrots, pigeons and flightless birds as soon as you penetrate into one of these dense bushes—they have no fear whatever of man, and they regard him simply as a curiosity. The small birds—the New Zealand robins and fantails, for instance—will actually perch on you if you keep perfectly still; and it is very comical to see the robin—which, by the way, is almost exactly like our British robin, except that he wears a white waistcoat instead of a red one—put out a wax match.

"The trick invariably comes off. Just light a match and put it down near you and stand still, and the robin, which is almost certain to be near you, will invariably fly down to it and put it out with his beak, or fly away with it. He is a delightful little bird, and his little bold black eyes twinkle every bit as brightly as those of his British compatriot. If you chirp with your mouth in the same way that you persuade a weasel to look out of a stone wall into which you have seen him run, the little fantail gets desperately excited, and after flying close round you a minute or so, will just light on your head or shoulder for a moment, and then dart off, to return directly and repeat the process."

MOUNTAINS THAT MOVE

LANDSLIDES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bogslides in Ireland Have Been the Cause of Great Calamities.

Bog slides have been a terror in Ireland from time immemorial. Farms have been engulfed, and poor peasants have died for their lives. So long ago as 1708 a square mile of peat bog "slipped" at Castlegarde and buried three houses, containing twenty-one persons. Fresh, too, in the public memory is the fearful event of some eight years ago at Knocknageeba, near Killarny. Between two or three o'clock on that bleak December morning, when all the countryside was abed, the edge of the bog gave way, and liberated a vast flood of peat and water. At express speed the flood tore along, and Lord Kenmare's steward, poor Cornelius Donnelly, had his stone-built house swept away with himself in it, his wife and six children perishing along with him.

Terra firma likewise belies its name along the Pacific coast; for Santa Catalina, an island off the mainland of Southern California, would not appear to be doomed to the end of the fabled continent of Atlantis, in that it is gradually disappearing from the ken of man. Gradually, says the local scientist, because the amusing part of it is that the island keeps rising out of the surrounding ocean, only to disappear

LOWER THAN EVER.

On the mainland, twenty miles to the east, is the great hill of San Pedro, and when Santa Catalina is

TRICKS OF SMUGGLERS

HAVE MANY CLEVER DEVICES FOR HIDING GOODS.

Pasteboard Cannon Balls Filled With Brandy—Dogs Carriers of Laces.

Smuggling effectively is one of those fine arts that have decayed, at least in England, where, as we have duties on little else than tobacco, tea and spirits, and where we have a seaboard closely watched, it cannot be carried out to any extent successfully.

Now and then the revenue men are outwitted, but rarely on a large scale, and never can a contraband trade be carried on for long undetected. It is not at the present day worth men's while to apply their minds to the overreaching of the coast guard, says Chamber's Journal, and consequently the art is in its dotage and decline.

Attempts are made occasionally to outwit the preventive officers, as when a vessel came into the Colme some years ago with its corgage of twisted tobacco, but it was found out. Oil cans are made, or were made, with an interior consisting of an inverted funnel of tin. Then the officers put a stick through the neck and turn it about they draw it out and find that the rod has been in oil. But the upper bulging sides of the can contain smuggled spirits.

An old woman died lately at Causand who for long hoodwinked the coast guard by carrying about a baby. This was actually a bottle or jar of brandy, which she drew off from a hidden receptacle of the smugglers. "You've a very quiet child there; I never hear it cry," said one of the guards to her. "That may be," replied Nanny, "but I warrant you he's got a deal of spirit in him."

AND HE LET HER PASS.

In Gower, at Llangenneth, the runners of smuggled goods had contrived a most ingenious cache. A little stream falls in cascades from the mountain above. They diverted the stream, formed a cellar under the spot where the water splashed down, well covered with broad slates above, on which they cast torrent rubble and in this hid their kegs. But a storm brought the stream down with such violence that one night it tore away the roof and revealed the concealed run goods.

When Joseph Bonaparte was King of Spain a good many individuals, even those highly placed, enriched themselves at the expense of the revenue.

One day a contrabandista met a Brigadier at Segovia, about to return with empty caissons to Madrid. "Look here, my friend," said he, "I want you to convey for me a quantity of cannon balls and shells to the capital—as many as your horses can draw." Then he showed him piles of these munitions of war. The Brigadier demurred—the weight would be urodidious. "Bah!" replied the smuggler. "They are all of blackened pasteboard and are full of velvets, tobacco, brandy and liqueurs. Get them safe into the Prado and you shall be paid for your pains 75 louis d'or. They will let cannon balls pass the barriers without taxing them."

The Brigadier agreed, and managed to get them into the Prado at Madrid in the night; but as those in the plot were unloading the goods up rode an officer.

"Hello!" said he. "The very thing we want. I have orders to send a convoy of shot to Seville against those dogs of English." And he confiscated the lot; but, finding them remarkably light, broke one, and forth gushed

THE FINEST COGNAC.

BY MAGIC LANTERN.

War Office Will Use Army Pictures to Catch Men.

The British War Office has found that the magic lantern plays so large a part in procuring recruits that a circular memorandum has been issued to officers commanding at home and abroad inviting units to send any photographs or films on Army subjects which would illustrate the life of a soldier in the army.

These are intended to replace the lantern slides that are now used for recruiting lectures, and which are now regarded as obsolete. The slides thus replaced are those which are familiar to the civilian. They represent army types, pictures of soldiers of various corps in their distinctive uniforms.

Pictures of soldiers on the line of march, on guard, and at drill have ceased to have any attraction for the would-be recruit, and it is now intended to present to the possible soldier that side of army life more likely to excite his interest and ambition.

Pictures will be preferred that give the civilian an idea of the life the soldier leads when not actually on duty or when serving abroad. Views of famous military stations in India and the colonies will be given with types of the strange races he is brought into contact with while on foreign service.

There is little doubt that this move, trivial as it may seem, on the part of the recruiting staff is a step in the right direction.

The least attractive side of the soldier life is too often presented, not only by recruiting lectures, but by the posters and leaflets employed by recruiters. Those responsible for the preparation of recruiting literature have made no allowance for the existence of any system of popular education, with the result that the "big-drum-scarlet-and-gold" method used to lure the unlettered yokel of 1855 is still utilised to bring in men who are no longer to be attracted by brass bands and route marches.

YOUNG FOLKS

SOME RULES.

There are some rules
Not taught in schools
That every girl should know;
Don't fuss and fret,
Your wrongs forget,
Each day some kindness show;
Keep fresh and neat,
Be kind and sweet,
Don't force your friends to wait
For church or play
Because your way
Is always to be late.
Be patient when
You're ill and then
This truth I need not tell—
Through all the year
Your friends most dear
Will learn to love you well.

A BRAVE BIRD.

"Another story!" exclaimed Aunt Julia, as little Eleanor climbed into her lap and laid her curly head contentedly on her aunty's shoulder. "Well, this is the fourth story you have had to-day, so this time it must be a really, truly story, and it happened last year in a pretty little town down East, where your Uncle Charles and I were spending the summer."

"I was sitting on the piazza with my sewing, and your uncle was reading, when all at once the dearest little gray bird, with pale yellow spots on its wings and tail, flew down on the piazza and hopped round in a very friendly way. A few moments

Fashion ...Talk

SUMMER FASHIONS.

White linen and muslin gowns are being shown in all the shops and are being made in quantities for the early summer. Many of those offered in the shops are robe gowns, and, as has been pointed out before, the robe is really an economical purchase.

The latest opera bag is of English morocco in the shape of the popular vanity bag, and includes a pair of folding opera glasses, mirror, a powder-book, salts bottle, purse and card receptacle.

Shaded wings are used on stiff hats, and are not only placed inside the brim, but are used on the top of the hat. One favorite shape, the flat, round hat, has the wings put directly in the front, standing straight across, while the brim is bent in and out in supposedly graceful curves.

Many of the new shirt-waist suits are made of voile and light wool fabrics. Very good, indeed, are the green and blue plaids in these materials. They are ideal for travelling, as they do not accumulate dust, and are readily cleaned.

What answers for a shirt-waist suit this season is usually a rather ornate costume, almost invariably made with a square-cut bodice, accompanied by a transparent guimpe. The sleeves frequently call for thin undersleeves, and the costume for street wear needs a coat.

There are many variations of the white linen stocks which have an overlap tied at the front through a big buttonhole at each end. The latest has a butterfly bow made of colored taffeta, lined and stitched with white silk, which buttons by means of an undertape through the buttonholes of the lap at the sides.

The street gown which seems to be taking better than any other model is the princess skirt and short bolero jacket. The princess skirt is the antithesis of the fashionable plaited skirt. It is tight-fitting, and reveals the lines of the figure over the hips. The boleros are the slightest little affairs, many of them hardly more than capes, and the effects are all loose and informal.

Embroidered designs are found sprinkling all sorts of materials. Even in the inexpensive collars many very choice effects in color combinations are found. Scotch gingham, with pin lines of white spotted with embroidered spots in the colors of the various ground tones, are twenty cents a yard.

There are many separate coats, boleros, box coats, and redingotes. They have taken the place, to a large extent, of the useful and simple covert coat, which is entirely too plain a garment to suit the elaborate styles of the moment. These coats and boleros are made of almost any material, silk, cloth, heavy lace and light woolen materials. Some kind of a separate coat is a necessity since the advent of the shirt waist suit.

PETTICOAT MUST FIT.

As the skirts increase in width and flare it becomes doubly necessary that the under petticoat be decidedly full. With a cloth or velvet skirt particularly is it important to have a very wide good silk petticoat, for nothing is uglier than to see a cloth skirt sinking in about the feet. All skirts are, of course, made up with underskirt attached, so that the majority of women are apt to give little thought to the petticoat.

that the island keeps rising out of the surrounding ocean, only to disappear

LOWER THAN EVER.

On the mainland, twenty miles to the east, is the great hill of San Pedro, and when Santa Catalina is "elated," San Pedro is correspondingly depressed. Nature is playing a game of see-saw. As Santa Catalina jumps up, San Pedro dodges down.

In Hunterdon County, New Jersey, are also various small mountains which are busily engaged sliding down the sides of a larger one. These hills on travel bent are locally known as "knobs," or "mounds," and it is considered great fun to climb to the top of one and ride a little way on it. Picnic parties are held on them, and the other day District Supervisor Taggart rode down the mountain side on one to a temporary office he had established at the bottom.

Bits of America are also to be found floating about in the Atlantic. The Orinoco river and the mighty Amazon often send forth portions of their shores. Some of the portions are of large size, carrying animals, and insects, and vegetation. The roots of the trees serve to hold the land intact, while their branches and leaves serve as sails to waft the novel raft along.

One of these islands seen off the coast of Florida had apparently an area of some twenty acres. It bore

A SMALL TROPICAL FOREST.

in the centre of which was found a cluster of Indian huts—empty, however, when they were entered by the crew of the Italian steamer Napoli. It subsequently transpired that the inhabitants had been taken off their novel ship by a Brazilian gunboat while the travelling island was still in the estuary of the Amazon.

Such islands, of course, like the icebergs from the frozen North, with Polar bears on them, soon break up in the surges of the middle Atlantic.

But the celebrated salt mountain at Cardona, in Spain, from chunks of which are fashioned crosses, vases and other art objects, is now actually on the move. The worst enemies of this mountain are its underground watercourses, which dissolve great caves in its base. The mountain has thus become loose and wobbly, and is now travelling several inches a day.

The recent great landslide near Darjeeling, in India, formed a gigantic dam across a valley through which a river flowed. A lake formed behind the dam. Then it collapsed, and a flood swept the country for hundreds of miles, carrying villages and towns along with it. The danger however, had been closely watched by the Government engineers, and a special telegraph wire had been laid, so that the inhabitants of the valley were promptly warned. Consequently, there was no loss of life as in the lamentable flood in the upper valley of the Indus in 1811, when

A SIKH ARMY CORPS.

which happened to be encamped in its track, was practically wiped out.

Russia has so many troubles on hand just now that little has been heard concerning the recent awful catastrophe at the favorite watering-place of Tmenkan, in the Caucasus. Without warning, a terrific gale sprang up, and with a noise as of loudest thunder, the hill underneath which came the hot springs began to move at a tremendous pace. Men and animals were raised by the hurricane to considerable heights and dashed against the rocks. Lady bathers were carried up into air, where they disappeared like a flash of lightning, their bodies being afterwards found at a distance of a quarter of a mile. Seven hundred corpses were found in the valley.

Manufacturing sorrow is one of the worst of sins.

"Hello!" said he. "The very thing we want. I have orders to send a convoy of shot to Seville against those dogs of English." And he confiscated the lot; but, finding them remarkably light, broke one, and forth gushed

THE FINEST COGNAC.

In Paris for some time by an ingenious contrivance a good deal of wine and spirits was passed beyond the barriers without paying duty. A subterranean passage had been made from the village of Les Vertus, near St. Denis, in the house of a citizen, and it led into the cellar of a blacksmith near the Foire St. Laurent. The passage was lined with planks well greased, and kegs were sent rolling along it filled with every kind of merchandise that ought to pay toll at the octroi. At the blacksmith's there were extensive cellars in which these goods were stored. But one who was in the secret betrayed it, and the officers of the law came down suddenly on the blacksmith, penetrated to the cellars, and with the contents loaded seventeen wagons.

At the present day a great source of annoyance to the Spanish frontier guards is the extensive smuggling that goes on from Gibraltar, and dogs are trained as the mediums. They have laces and all kinds of English produce sewn around their bodies and are let loose. They know perfectly whither they are to go, and the guards fire on all such dogs that they see coursing over the country. In the same way in Perigord dogs are educated to poach truffles, which they dig up and hide in well known caches, where their masters can recover them.

On the Swiss and French frontier an Italian plied his trade. He had a bear and a monkey that sat on the back of bruin. Sometimes he was in France, sometimes in Switzerland. But actually the beast he travelled with was an ass. Tin receptacles had been formed, adapted to his sides and back, and these were filled with brandy, and the whole was covered over with

THE SKIN OF A HUGE BEAR.

As the showman with his beasts passed the frontier one day, as ill luck would have it, his bear gave voice.

"Hello!" said the Custom House officer, "what a very remarkable bruin, that brays like a donkey!" and so the trick was discovered.

There lived near the French frontier a learned ornithologist, who not only himself had a collection of rare stuffed birds, but he also was consulted by amateurs and by learned societies throughout Europe when collections were sought to be made up; and he undertook to procure the specimens that were desired in France or Germany or England. Consequently there was constantly going on a trade in ornithological specimens over the frontiers, and usually our savant accompanied these, as they were rare and valuable and liable to injury if roughly handled. Now, it so chanced that he bought a live parrot, with which it entertained him to converse. After a meal he would stand by the perch and say: "Poll, pretty poll When you are dead I will stuff you with laces," or else, "Poll, I will stuff you with eau de cologne." Now it fell out that once our naturalist was conveying a collection of specimens across the frontier, and unluckily he had his parrot with him. At the custom house, all at once it screamed out: "Pretty Poll! When you are dead I will stuff you with lace! Poll! Poll! When you are dead I will stuff you with eau de cologne!"

"I will trouble you," said the custom house officer, "to let me investigate your collection of stuffed birds."

"Aye!" said the ornithologist bitterly. "Pretty Poll! I shall wring your neck for telling secrets."

Charles and I were spending the summer.

"I was sitting on the piazza with my sewing, and your uncle was reading, when all at once the dearest little gray bird, with pale yellow spots on its wings and tail, flew down on the piazza and hopped round in a very friendly way. A few moments later I went into the house to get my scissors, and while there your uncle called to me to look out of the window. There was the dear little bird up on the table, pulling at my work and trying to fly off with it.

"I brought out some ravelings of cloth, bits of cotton wool and thread and laid them near my work on the table. Very soon down came birdie again, and seemed delighted to find so many nice bits for the nest.

"All that day she flew back and forth with the pieces of string, wool and cotton, often lighting on my chair, and seeming not one bit afraid. The next day she came again, getting better and better acquainted each time, until she hopped into my lap, pecking at my work and picking up any loose threads she could find, and carrying them off to her nest in the tree near by.

"The third day some friends came over to see our new pet, and to watch her, busy at her task of nest-building.

"For a long time after they came birdie watched them from her perch in the tree, but did not offer to fly down near us, and we feared we had frightened her away; but in a little while down she came again, flying on the table, and then into the lap of one of the ladies sitting near.

"Off she went again with the scraps of wool she found there, then back again, perching on the shoulder of a little girl, and pecking at her hair ribbon, evidently thinking it would make a fine, soft lining for her nest.

"Next she lighted on Uncle Charles' arm, and tried to pull his handkerchief out of his pocket. We wanted very much to laugh at the dear little thing, she was so cunning and amusing, but we kept very quiet, fearing we should frighten her away.

"She hopped about the piazza for some time, then finally flew back to her nest, which by this time I think must have been finished, for although we often saw her flying about near the house, she never came on to the piazza again."

BRITAIN SCORES.

An Agreement to Be Made With Afghanistan.

Four months have elapsed since the mission left India for the Afghan capital. Though no official statement has, for obvious reasons, been made as to the objects of the mission, it is understood that the proposals made to the Ameer include the extension of the railways and telegraphs across the frontier into Afghanistan and the purchase of arms from England alone.

There is also an understanding that Great Britain will assist the Ameer to repel foreign aggression so long as he follows British advice in external affairs. This has probably been reduced to a formal arrangement.

The proposals made by the Ameer are said to be the appointment of an Afghan representative in London and the grant of a strip of Baluchistan territory, terminating on the Arabian Sea, for the construction of an Afghan railway, and the creation of an Afghan seaport.

Russia has made repeated overtures to establish direct relations with the Ameer, but has on each occasion been given to understand that Afghanistan was outside the sphere of her influence.

The conclusion of an agreement with Great Britain is a severe blow to Russian diplomacy.

particularly it is important to have a very wide good silk petticoat, for nothing is uglier than to see a cloth skirt sinking in about the feet. All skirts are, of course, made up with underskirt attached, so that the majority of women are apt to give little thought to the petticoat.

The silk petticoats now made up for evening wear are fascinating to a degree. The daintiest of flowered silks are employed, which are trimmed with numberless yards of lace ruchings and ruffles, with rosettes and ribbon streamers, with chiffon, and again with silk.

The detachable flounces are still popular for dress petticoats and it is upon these flounces that the chief labor and adornment of the petticoat are expended. There is always a wide silk flounce beneath the lace ruffles which would not of themselves be stiff enough to really affect the hang of the skirt. Loops, rosettes and long ribbon streamers are run through the lace and chiffon in charming confusion, both narrow and wide ribbon being frequently employed at once, while flounces are used on the colored silk petticoats as well as upon the all white and the flowered.

For a walking costume the silk petticoat—provided the skirt is lined—should be some inches shorter than the outside skirt, but for the evening gown a petticoat should be no more than two or three inches at most from the floor.

WANTED A REMEDY.

"There is a fortune awaiting the man who invents a remedy for seasickness," said a physician.

"My brother is chief surgeon of an Atlantic liner, and he tells me that some people have offered him as much as \$500 to keep them well during their Transatlantic passage. A sea voyage, if one's health remains good, is the most delightful thing in the world, but if sea-sickness comes on it is a dreadful agony.

"A millionaire and his young wife crossed on my brother's ship during their honeymoon. They had a \$1,000 suite on the upper promenade deck, and they were not out of sight of land before sea-sickness seized them.

"The bridegroom sent for my brother.

"I'll give you \$500," he said, "if you can cure my wife and me, and keep us cured till we reach Liverpool."

"My brother, you may rest assured, tried hard to earn that money, but it was no use. In their \$1,000 suite, on their honeymoon, in the delightful June weather, the unfortunate young couple lay in their berths from the beginning of the voyage till its end, and my brother says it was pitiful to see how they suffered.

"That is a sample of what my brother is continually running up against. Hence, of course, he is anxious to find a preventive of seasickness. He tests every remedy that he hears of.

"My brother says that a sure cure for mal-demer would sell readily aboard every ship for \$25 a bottle."

A CAREER FOR ELEPHANTS.

Elephants that pile teak logs as evenly as coolies do, and take care of children more tenderly than some human beings, and do other clever and remarkable things, have been made known to us by travellers in India. Now an English-woman tells of one, who is what may be called a general drudge in a hospital in Ceylon. One day a patient dropped a pill, which rolled beyond his reach. The elephant picked it up, and placing it in the man's open mouth, blew it down his throat. This story will go with that about the man who was ordered by his veterinary to blow a certain powder through a tube down his horse's throat. The horse blew first.



Men's Shoes in Correct Styles.

THE SWELL SHOES
OF THE SEASON.

Right here is where you
find them, sir.

Men's Patent Kid and Patent Colt, Lace
and Blucher styles, \$4.00 Shoes for \$3.00
(Perfect in every respect.)

Men's Patent and Dongola Kid Lace Boots \$2.50
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Boots for

Men's Patent Boots, some slightly checked \$2.00
Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 Boots, now

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE Napanee, Belleville,
HOUSES, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo, the manufacturer of the well known Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every house wife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafeo's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafeo also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain, and solicits your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Wall Paper

Our Great Sale of Wall-
paper still Continues.

Our very cheap paper has been nearly—all picked up—but we have plenty yet at

3c. and 4c. Per Roll,

worth 5c. and 6c.

WHEN IN NEED OF A BROOM

give me a call. I sell the best
Broom for the price in Napanee.

For your Garden Seeds, also
Timothy and Alsike, call on

FRANK H. PERRY.

BALED HAY FOR SALE.

For Seed Grain.

Our pure Formaldehyde 40 per cent., solution will destroy smut on seed grain. The Medical Hall—F. L. HOOPER.

The Schooner Kate Eccles came in the harbor, Wednesday with a load of coal for the Rathbun Co.

Brooms, wash tubs, wash boards, clothes lines, baskets, coca and hemp door mats. MADOLE & WILSON.

The Napanee Canning Co., Limited, has been incorporated by the Ontario Government, and capitalized at \$100,000.

Rev. E. N. Baker, Toronto, formerly of Napanee and Belleville, has had the honorary degree of D.D. conferred upon him by Victoria University.

Mrs. J. J. Perry has commenced a retiring sale of her millinery stock. She will remove to Toronto with her husband during the latter part of July.

Rev. J. W. Jones, of Christ church, Tamworth, has been gazetted chaplain of the 47th Frontenac Regiment which honorary rank of captain, vice Rev. Principal Grant, deceased.

A number of Napaneeans were in Kingston Tuesday and Wednesday evenings attending the theatrical performances. The play Tuesday evening was the "Devil's Auction" and on Wednesday evening



Canning Factory.

The Canning Factory is still open for a few more contracts on Tomatoes and Corn. Call at once at the seed store of Mr. Thomas Symington, where you will get full information.

W. A. CARSON.

Baled Hay For Sale.

Frank H. Perry, grocer, has best quality baled hay for sale.

For Sale.

Sailing Canoe "Viking"—19 ft. by 4 ft. with centre board sails &c, complete: all in first class order. Owner has bought larger boat.

H. M. P. DEROCHE.

Killed at Marlbank.

Friday afternoon a fatal accident occurred at the cement works, Marlbank. Geo Dale was oiling the machinery when he slipped and fell and coming in contact with a tube mill had one arm and one leg cut off, and his head nearly torn from his body. A tube mill is a long barrel shaped revolving affair and the unfortunate victim was caught by this and drawn down to his death. He was a married man and leaves a wife and four children. The sad event cast a gloom over the whole community, as Mr. Dale was highly respected and beloved for his many amiable and manly qualities.

Retiring from Business.

Messrs. McKenney and McMillan, of Toronto, have purchased the drug business of Mr. J. J. Perry and took possession Thursday of last week. Mr. Perry expects to remove to Toronto the last of July. He is one of the oldest merchants in Napanee having carried on business here for the past thirty-six years. And thus Napanee stands to lose not only a successful merchant, but a most highly respected citizen. During his business career Mr. Perry has cultivated the acquaintance of many and among them has a host of friends, who though regretting his departure, will extend good wishes to him in his new home.

Paints, oils and glass, ready mixed paint Elephant brand, a guarantee for quality. MADOLE & WILSON.

Electric Light Question.

Mr. Kelch, electrical expert from Montreal, was in town this week gathering knowledge to assist him in making his report in reference to the installing of an electric light plant. He also assisted the council in choosing a location for a power house for the lighting system the town proposes to install. It is said the council has secured an option on two different properties for the above purpose. They are both located on Water street, the one being known as the "old brewery" and the other is where the pleasure yachts are laid away for the winter, just below the Rock Drill Foundry. Of course no action can be taken in this matter until the town's private bill has received its third reading in the legislature, and before the by-law is submitted to the ratepayers at least three weeks notice will be given in the local press of such intention. In that notice all the information as to cost of installing the lighting system will be given and the people will know just what they are voting for. The proposed way of lighting the town, no doubt, will be a lights for the business portion of the town and incandescent lights for the residential portion.

PRESCRIPTIONS

are filled at Wallace's Red
Cross Drug Store, with the
most Exacting Care.
Phone. 29.

Canning Factory.

We are pleased to hear from Mr. W. A. Carson that the Napanee Canning Co., has been organized with a capital stock of \$500,000.00 and that the Bay of Quinte Railway are at work putting in sidings at present.

Mr. Thos. Symington is president; and Mr. W. A. Carson is vice-president and manager. Within a week or ten days the buildings will be commenced and rushed to completion at an early date. Mr. Carson informs us that owing to the way

Why not select your spring suit or overcoat now. The sooner you place your order the more suitings you have to select from. We make good clothing at moderate prices.

Suits to order from \$14 to \$25
Trousers to order from \$3.50 to \$7
Overcoats to order from \$13 to \$23

Try us with your next order.

J. L. BOYES,
The Tailor.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

For Sale.

3 Fanning Mills, 3 Sulky Plows, 3 Cultivators, 2 Reapers, 1 McCormack Mower, nearly new. M. S. MADOLE.

Brooms.

Long handle ceiling brooms, carpet brooms &c. The best value in town at
GREY LION GROCERY.

MONARCHY IS RAIMENT.

Clothing Is the Power That Governs
the Human Race.

There is no power without clothes. It is the power that governs the human race. Strip its chiefs to the skin, and no state could be governed; naked officials could exercise no authority; they would look (and be) like everybody else—commonplace, inconsequential. A policeman in plain clothes is one man; in his uniform he is ten. Clothes and title are the most potent thing, the most formidable influence, in the earth. They move the human race to willing and spontaneous respect for the judge, the general, the admiral, the bishop, the ambassador, the frivolous earl, the idiot duke, the sultan, the king, the emperor. No great title is efficient without clothes to support it. In naked tribes of savages the kings wear some kind of rag or decoration which they make sacred to themselves and allow no one else to wear. The king of the great Fan tribe wears a bit of leopard skin on his shoulder—it is sacred to royalty; the rest of him is perfectly naked. Without his bit of leopard skin to awe and impress the people he would not be able to keep his job.—Mark Twain in North American Review.

DICKENS' PHRASES.

The Extent to Which They Have
"Made Language."

Since Shakespeare no writer has

plenty yet at

3c. and 4c. Per Roll,
worth 5c. and 6c.

All our paper is marked at a price that SELLS it on sight.

We have some of the newest patterns in SILKS, TAPESTRIES, GLIMMERS, and other High Grade Papers.

We have reduced our best Silk to 30c. per roll.

Come with the rush to

A. E. PAUL,
At Pollard's Old Stand.

Seeds
FOR 1905

SEEDS TO BUY!
SEEDS TO SELL!

Poultry Supplies of all kinds.
Bibby's Cream Equivalent, the World's
Calif. Feed.
Condition Powders.
Herbageum, Blatchfords, etc.

Also the office of the

NAPANEE CANNING CO., Limited.

—AT—

SYMINGTON'S

South Side Dundas Street, Napanee, Ont.

Hammocks, a good assortment.

MADOLE & WILSON.

No. 1 bill car of the Sells and Down circus is expected to arrive in town to-day.

The Citizen's band will accompany the Forester's excursion to Picton on May 24th.

A railway siding for the use of the canning factory is being built this week.

E. LOYST has a large stock of Flour. All kinds of feed, such as gluten meal, corn meal, ronal corn and oat feed. Everything in the feed line. Coal oil, salt, pressed hay, good 25c tea. Everything at lowest prices at E. Loyst's.

Read This for Value.

We have for years been looking for a First-Class Reliable \$5.00 Watch.

We have now secured the sole agency for a splendid, gilt finish lever movement, stem wind and set thin models and all modern improvements.

These STAR Watches

in Nickel Cases for \$5.00, and in Silver Cases for \$6.75. Just as good timers as Walthams.

The Store of Quality.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Eyes tested free. Sole agent for the Regina Watch.

Grant, deceased.

A number of Napaneseans were in Kingston Tuesday and Wednesday evenings attending the theatrical performances. The play Tuesday evening was the "Devil's Auction" and on Wednesday evening "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

Dr. C.C. Nash, graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Ontario, and honor graduate has opened rooms at Bath. He will also visit Odessa on Tuesday, and Stella on Thursday of each week. See ad on front page of this issue.

Jewel gasoline stoves, Jewel gas stover, the genuine Chicago Jewel stoves.

BOYLE & SON.

Work on the canning factory will be commenced in a week or so. The land is in a very wet condition, and as soon as it dries up a little work will be commenced. It is thought all the contracts for growing necessities will have been made by Saturday.

The darkness of Wednesday evening was intense, and any citizen who was out and did not carry a lantern took large chances of getting a fall. It was almost impossible to see the sidewalks when away from the business portion of the town. Lightning bug stick pins would sell well these nights.

A special session of the town council was held Thursday evening of last week, when the lighting situation of the town was discussed. The outcome of the discussion was, that Mr. Keloh, electrical expert of Montreal, was invited to Napanee to advise the council and to provide an estimate of the cost of installing an efficient electric light plant.

Maple Syrup \$1.00 gal. 25c a quart. Maple sugar fresh at

GREY LION GROCERY.

George Anson Aylesworth, of Newburg, the secretary for the past eighteen years of the trustees' section of the Ontario Educational Association, is highly regarded and at a recent meeting he was not only voted an honorarium, but was eulogized by a half dozen men for his capabilities, his genuine good nature and his interest in the work of the section.

The construction of the new band stand in the Harvey Warner Park will shortly be proceeded with, and the citizens can look forward to some choice musical programmes to be given by the band. The band uniforms are ready and they will be seen for the first time when the band makes its first appearance on the evening of May 23rd, prior to their trip to Picton on the 24th.

Screen doors and windows, fancy designs and cheap at

GREY LION HARDWARE.

At the annual vestry meeting of the parish, of Tamworth, Church of England, an excellent financial showing was made. The Rectory debt has been reduced to \$440 through the legacy from Mrs. Mace, of \$100. C. G. Corral and R. Kirk were re-elected wardens. Three months' holiday was granted to J. W. Jones, rector, for a trip to England after synod in June. He was also presented with the Easter offering \$35.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows was celebrated in Napanee Sunday by a parade of the members to the Western Methodist church, where divine services were conducted by Rev. J. R. Real. The subject was "Burden Bearing," and the Oddfellows speaking in high praise of the discourse, inasmuch as it was one of the finest sermons they ever had the pleasure of listening to.

Gas fixtures and supplies, a good assortment of lamp shades, chimneys and mantles. MADOLE & WILSON.

One of Wilton's highly respected residents in the person of William Owens, passed away, on Friday morning, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Until the last couple of years he has been an unusually strong and active gentleman, working with the energy of one much younger. His mind, too, retained its vigor. Deceased was a man of sterling principles, and an earnest worker in the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for years. He came to Wilton from Scotland, when a young man, and married Eliza Fisk, who died three years ago. His son, R. K. Owens, occupies the old homestead. The funeral was conducted in the Presbyterian church by Rev. George Milligan, on Saturday, at two o'clock.

DICKENS' PHRASES.

The Extent to Which They Have "Made Language."

Since Shakespeare no writer has "made language" to the extent that Dickens has done, and the number of common colloquialisms taken from his novels and which everybody uses every day is the outstanding proof of the success with which he has appealed to the imagination of the nation.

How often one hears "Barkis is willing," "Beware of vidders," "Oliver Twist asks for more," "Codlin's the friend, not Short," "I don't believe there's no such a person," "Let me put my lips to it when I am so disposed," "Waiting for something to turn up," "A trifle wearing," "The law is a hass," "The demitition bowwows," and so on!

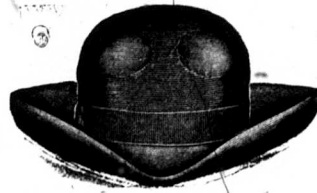
Not a few actual words have come from Dickens to the dictionary—Podsnappery, Pickwickian, Pecksniffian, Bumbledom and many others. Dolly Varden, the pretty heroine of "Barnaby Rudge," has given her name to a hat, while Mrs. Leo Hunter, the Artful Dodger, Uriah Heep and Mrs. Jarley have become common generic terms.—London Express.

House of Commons Air.

In summer time the air used for ventilating the house of commons in London passes through blocks of ice. In winter it is heated. In fog the outer air passes through layers of cotton wool six inches thick. During forty-eight hours of fog the cotton wool on one occasion was as black as the back of a chimney. Thanks to these precautions, the house has been absolutely free from mist, and the atmosphere is in normal condition while a dense fog prevails outside. The normal temperature of the house of commons is kept at the level of 62 degrees except in sultry weather, when it is raised to 65 degrees.

Carpet felt, carpet tacks, carpet beaters, carpet sweeper, carpet stretchers.

At BOYLE & SON.



ONE OF THE

NEW STYLES

We are showing in

Spring Hats.

WE HAVE THIS HAT IN FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS.

Give Us a Call Before Buying.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

Mr. Thos. Symington is president; and Mr. W. A. Carson is vice-president and manager. Within a week or ten days the buildings will be commenced and rushed to completion at an early date. Mr. Carson informs us that owing to the way the farmers are taking hold of growing produce for the company and the most excellent condition of the market for canned goods that the company has decided to double their original plans and instead of expending \$15,000 on buildings and plant as was originally intended under the agreement with the Town of Napanee the expenditure under the enlarged plans will total about \$30,000.00.

He also states that he was encouraged to undertake this enlargement of his original plans by several citizens of this district expressing a desire to take stock in the company and share in its profits.

The Company therefore have decided to offer a limited amount of stock for sale and we understand it is offered on a most liberal basis.

The market for canned goods is growing rapidly owing to the very large influx of settlers in the North-west where canned goods cannot be produced, and where they have to be brought in from the East.

Mr. Carson feels that fortune has been very much on his side in getting located in Napanee, as he is more convinced every day that it is one of the most suitable locations in Canada.

We confidently hope to find that all the expectations of the Company will be realized.

House-Cleaning. Requisites.

Buffalo Moth and Bug Exterminator, Moth Camphor, Washing Soda, Household Ammonia, Gillett's Lye &c at—The Medical Hall—FRED L. HOOPER.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOTES

Camden East—The annual Vestry meeting was held Wednesday, April 26th, in St. Luke's church, Camden East, at 7:30 p.m. Fifteen were present. The retiring church wardens brought in excellent reports; also Mr. Samuel Greenway, Treasurer of Building Fund; Mr. Willie Quinn, Treasurer of Sunday School Fund, and Mr. Archibald Hamilton, Treasurer of the Cemetery Fund, Rector's Warden, Mr. Roy Smith; People's Warden, J. R. Mowbray. Sidesmen, Messrs. Acton Robinson, Charles Quinn, Elgin McWilliams, J. Hamilton, William Quinn and Everton Smith. Votes of thanks were tendered to the Rector, Church Wardens, Organist and Choir, Superintendent and Sunday School Teachers, the Woman's Auxiliary and the Guild of St. Luke's church. All reported good balances on the right side, except the Rector's Warden, who reported a shortage on stipend of \$11.00, but considered that it could be made up without much difficulty.

Newburgh—The annual Vestry meeting was held Thursday, April 27th, in St. John's church, Newburgh, at 7:30 p.m. The Church Wardens brought in good reports, the People's Wardens reporting a balancing on hand of \$50.00. The Rector's Warden reported a small shortage in stipend ac., but will get all paid in shortly. Rector's Warden, Mr. Wm. Sutton, People's Warden, Mr. J. J. Shorey, Lay Delegate, Mr. J. J. Shorey, Sidesmen, Messrs. John Lockwood, James Sutton, Alfred Sutton, J. Byron, and J. Alconbrack. The Church Wardens were given full power with regard to shingling the Chancel Roof of the church. Votes of thanks were tendered the Rector, the Organist and choir Superintendent and Sunday School Teachers, the Woman's Auxiliary and the Guild. The members of the Vestry expressed themselves as pleased with the results of last year's work in the parish. Newburgh congregation deserves the highest praise for their liberality of foreign and domestic missions.

The first meeting of the Napanee Cheese Board takes place to-day (Friday) in the council chamber at 2 p.m.

Geo. Greer has been appointed division court bailiff in place of Wesley Huff.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light.

21-t-f.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Our Spring Suitings AND Trouserings

are all correct weaves, designs and colorings.

BEING MADE RIGHT,

they are well deserving the patronage of discriminating purchasers.

JAS. WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor,
Napane.

Next J. J. Haines' Shoe Store.

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,
Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

Priestley's Dress Goods Perfect in Weave and Color

- A Few
PRIESTLEY
Specialties:
"Voiles"
Crepe de Chine
Grenadines
Soleils
Sicilians
Crispine
Royalette
Coverts



The Priestley Trademark (the Varnished Board) is an assurance of Quality.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Dress Goods.

In this well appointed and modern section is found only fabrics of the newest creations, our entire stock is one of newness and is considered by the most fashionable to be headquarters for Ideal Fabrics. Priestley's in all grades, including the much called for mohairs in plain and fancy's, the new cordona, Garron, Cord de Soie, Eoelienne, Voiles, Estrella, Crepe de chene, Venetians, Panneau cloth, etc. etc. Priestley's Fabrics are already shrunk, and are guaranteed not to spot, therefore in buying Dress Goods insist on getting Priestley's they cost no more than ordinary goods and always look dressy. (We are the agents.)

Gas and Gasoline stoves most improved makes.
MADOLE & WILSON.

DEANERY MEETING AT ENTERPRISE.

The Spring meeting of the Deanery of Lennox and Addington was held at Enterprise on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2nd and 3rd. Members present were: Rural Dean Dibb, Canon Roberts, and Revs. C. E. S. Radcliffe, J. W. Jones, T. F. Dowdell R. S. Wilkinson and R. W. Irvine.

The following is the apportionment arranged to liquidate the debt on the Widows and Orphans Fund: Napane \$90.00, Camden \$50.00, Tamworth \$50, Adolphustown \$40.00, Bath \$35.00, Amherst Island \$35, Selby \$25, Odessa \$30, Flinton \$25.

The apportionment for the Domestic and Foreign Missions Fund is as follows: Napane \$115, Tamworth \$75, Camden \$75 Adolphustown \$50, Bath \$45, Amherst Island \$45, Selby \$45, Odessa \$35, Flinton \$25.

On Wednesday "A Quiet Day" was conducted by Canon Roberts, whose addresses were found very helpful and much appreciated by the members of the Deanery. At the close of the service on Wednesday evening, Rural Dean Dibb, on behalf of the Deanery Chapter, thanked the good people of Enterprise for the great kindness they had shown to the members of the Deanery.

Get your clothes cleaned and pressed properly, by Stockwell, Henderson & Co., Agency at THE PLAZA BARBERSHOP Tel. 80. No express charges.

Washing machines, New Century and Sunlight, also a number of other leading makes.
MADOLE & WILSON.

A. S. Kimmerly has a full line of field and garden seeds in stock. Oil cakes, calf meal, stock food, all at bottom prices. I pay the highest price for eggs, and all kinds of farm produce. Five Roses Flour beats the world.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met in regular session Monday evening. Mayor Lowry in the chair.

Members present—Simpson, Williams, Graham, Kimmerly, Meag, Normile.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A petition was presented from F. H. Carson and others asking that the crossing opposite the entrance of Mrs. Bartlett's coal yard, and the crossing opposite the entrance to the Rathbun Co's yard be placed in proper shape.

Moved by Councillor Kimmerly, seconded by Councillor Graham, that the petition be referred to the Street Committee to report. Carried.

The Street watering petitions were read by the clerk. The ground to be covered by the two carts is as follows: the small cart starts at Alf Knight's corner and comes down through the railway bridge and up Bridge street to the Presbyterian church hill; it also goes up John and Centre streets. The big cart covers all Dundas street the

Dress Linens for Shirt-Waist Suits.

Our entire stock is one of excellence and the prices graded according to qualities. These goods are bought direct from the famous Raddalstown Mills, [Raddalstown Ireland.] In our stock will be found the fine medium and course weaves suitable for waists and embroidered Shirt-Waist Suits. Embroideries and Insertion suited for trimmings etc.

See Window.

Hosiey Department.

Ladies, we invite you to visit this department to inspect the famous (Everfast black and tan hose) for boys girls and ladies. With the everfast hose we guarantee every pair fast and stainless. They are the Louis Hermsdorf dye and are true to the name, and every thread, in our excellent stock will be found.

Children's plain and ribbed (everfast black) range from size 4½, at from 15c a pair.

Boy's and girl's plain and ribbed (everfast black) size 7½ for 20c.

Ladies plain and ribbed cotton and Lisle, Lace etc., (black and tan) (everfast dye) from 20c pair.

Children's lace lisle (tan) all sizes, and prices and we advise you to insist on getting the (Everfast Dye.)

Ladies' Raincoats.

In all the newest and leading styles. The famous Mandleberg shower proof rain coats in ¾ and full length, self trimming and buttons, fawn and grey.

Ladies and Misses skirts in an excellent range, pleats tucks, strappings, and button trimmings in plain clothes, and tweed effects.

The new white blouses are being shown in great profusion all the newest styles are here represented in lawn and organdies, with pleats and insertion trimmings.

Saturday Our Special Sale Day.

Having secured an unlimited number of high class and very select skirts at a normal figure we will place on sale on Saturday at 9 a.m.,

40 only, plain cloths and tweeds, made expressly for the spring trade, and all of the very latest cut. This lot is traveller's samples and are bound to go on Saturday at the Special Sale Price..... **\$2.98.**

(SEE WINDOW.)

Saturday Evening at 7.30.

175 yds only fancy silk and satin neck ribbons, 3 to 4½ inches wide in colors pink, royal, mauve, brown, white, sky and blue and ceru fancy, the qualities as high as 30c yd. Saturday evening at 7.30 **10c Yd.**

The Street watering petitions were read by the clerk. The ground to be covered by the two carts is as follows: the small cart starts at Alf Knight's corner and comes down through the railway bridge and up Bridge street to the Presbyterian church hill; it also goes up John and Centre streets. The big cart covers all Dundas street, the Market Square and Centre, John and East streets.

On motion the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

The treasurer's monthly statements were presented and adopted. The statement in reference to the standing of the several committees is as follows:

	Approp.	Exp.	Bal.
Streets.....	\$3000	\$1147.89	\$1147.89
Poor & Sanitary	500	572.50	72.50
Town Property.	200	290.93	90.93
Market.....	25	29.39	4.39
F. W. & L.....	3000	1823.42	1176.58
Printing.....	125	203.70	78.70
Police.....	50	65.15	15.15

The Street Committee asked for further time to report in reference to drain complained of by Mr. Batchelor and others. Granted.

The Town Property Committee reported recommending the payment of M. C. Bogart's account, \$15, for insurance. The insurance is on the Fire hall and fire engine \$1000 each. Ordered paid.

The Canning Factory By-law was given it third reading, and finally passed.

A By-law authorizing the Mayor to execute an agreement with Wm. A. Carson in reference to the Canning Factory was passed. The agreement referred to in the above by-law is the one voted upon by the people, and the by-law is only passed for legal effect.

Mr. F. E. Vanluven laid before the council two communications relative to the question of placing scales at the G. T. R. stock yard for the convenience and benefit of shippers. Scales are sure to be placed there, the only question is shall the town own and control them, or shall they be owned by private parties. The shippers would much prefer the council to own them, but if not they will put them in themselves. The revenue derived from those scales would be sufficient to make it a paying investment.

On motion of Councillors Simpson and Kimmerly the Town Property Committee was instructed to investigate and report.

A list of tenders for town supplies and work were referred to the different committees to examine and make a recommendation at next session of council.

The assessor returned his roll and it was accepted by the council.

The time for the Collector of taxes to return his roll was extended until next session of council.

The following accounts were disposed of: W. L. Bennett, salary as assessor, \$200, paid; estate of the late John Boyes, account for repairs \$3.80, paid; A. Vanluven, provisions for poor, \$2.00, paid; B. H. Telephone Co., messages, \$1.20, paid; C. N. W. Tel. Co., messages, 50c, paid; R. A. Crosby, balance of last year's grant to Public Library, \$125.00, paid; R. H. H. Co., two tons coal, \$11.00, referred to Town Property Committee with power to act; Waterworks Co., 6 months hydrant rental, \$78.50 referred to Fire Water and Light Committee to report; Chas. A. Walters, expenses to Toronto re special legislation, \$17.00, paid; Councillor Kimmerly, \$17.50 and Mayor Lowry \$17.35, expenses to Toronto re special legislation, paid; B. B. Perry, four weeks nightwatch, \$6, paid; I. Luffman, care swing bridge, \$10.00, paid; Jas. Taylor, repairing firemen's boots, \$1.35, paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$73.31.

The matter of purchasing a new uniform for Nightwatchman Perry was referred to the Police Committee to report. Council adjourned.

American field and hog fence, woven from coiled spring wire. Lower prices on this fence MADOLE & WILSON.

Big Clearing Up Sale.

In order to reduce our large stock of china, crockery and glass wear we have decided to put on a big clearing up sale at discounts ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. This is a genuine Discount Sale as we are determined to reduce our large stocks if big discounts will do it. Commencing Saturday April 1st and continue until the stock is greatly reduced. Terms are strictly cash.

THE COXALL CO.

pink, royal, mauve, brown, white, sky and blue and ecru fancy, the qualities as high as 30c yd. Saturday evening at 7.30 10c Yd.

In Our Large Roomy HOUSE CLEANING and Ground Floor NECESSITIES

Before deciding on your new carpets, curtains, linoleums, curtain poles, shades, etc., etc., see the largest and most modern stock.

We are showing everything suited to make home attractive and beautiful. The tapestry, brussels, velvet and exminster carpets have no equal for richness and beauty. All prices and grades

at
MADILL'S.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.

Our showing of lace curtains in Brussels, Swiss, Bobbinette, etc., is simply beautiful. All qualities, prices, etc., here reign supreme. Ruffled curtain nets, an excellent range to choose from, prices etc. Curtain poles and trimmings, household accessories in abundance. Window shades all prices also made to order.



FRIDAY, REMNANT SALE DAY.



NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

GREAT CITIES.

A Theory That They Are a Sign of National Decadence.

The distribution of manufactures in any country would be a most curious and interesting subject of study. The first thing to stand out conspicuously in the investigation would be the gradual tendency toward concentration in the larger cities and the gradual recession of manufactures outside them. Certain sections of the country are full of decaying communities, once active, but from which the chief industries have been withdrawn. If investigation disclosed the fact that certain centers of manufacture had become such through the possession of pre-eminent natural advantages, such a condition would be easily explained; but, in fact, natural advantages have comparatively little to do with the matter.

A country consisting mainly of large cities with merely incidental rural population has taken a long step toward final disintegration. Moreover, even if actual disintegration is not imminent, there exists the curious and anomalous condition of a community in which the transportation and distribution of commodities are the predominant elements, in which producer and consumer stand at the ends of a long chain of intermediaries. It is bad enough in this respect even at present, but every step toward further concentration of industry and population makes it worse. No country in which the productive forces are steadily being subordinated to an intricate (and, upon the whole, wasteful) mechanism of distribution can long remain prosperous.—Dr. Louis Bell in Engineering Magazine.

IMPROVISED NITROGEN.

What Happens When Lyddite and Similar Compounds Explode.

When left alone to its natural functions nitrogen pursues a perfectly peaceful course, but when man succeeds in capturing it and combining it with other elements it becomes a dire potentiality for evil. The love of freedom, so to speak, characteristic of nitrogen is terribly exemplified in the explosion of the bomb in which it is imprisoned and bound to other elements. On the slightest provocation—a spark,

a shock, a fuse—the nitrogen suddenly expands from seemingly nothing as regards the space which it occupies into infinity. This is in reality what happens when dynamite, lyddite or other unstable nitro compounds explode when hurled in shells in warfare and in bombs in desperate attacks on human lives. Nitrogen, against its natural disposition, is locked up in an uncongenial space in these compounds, from which it is set free by very simple means in an enormously expanded gaseous state with deadly effect, returning, in fact, to its normal peaceful mission once more. It is the analogue of the sword and the plowshare; in the nitro explosive nitrogen is the modern engine of warfare and crime; in the free state in the atmosphere it ministers directly to the quiet and peaceful needs of plant and human life.—London Lancet.

Pen Picture of Henry Clay.

An Englishman who traveled in the United States in the early part of the last century visited Washington and described Henry Clay as follows: "He is tall, thin and not a very muscular man; his gait is stately, but swinging, and his countenance, while it indicates genius, denotes dissipation. Though there is want of rapidity and fluency in his elocution, yet he has a great deal of fire and vigor in his expression. When he speaks he is full of animation and earnestness; his face brightens, his eye beams with additional luster and his whole figure indicates that he is entirely occupied with the subject on which his eloquence is employed."

THE DREAMERS.

By Making Their Visions Practical They Achieved Success.

If Columbus had not dreamed of continents on the other side of the ocean to balance the lands that were known; if Cyrus W. Field had not dreamed of a cable for communicating across the ocean; if Professor Alexander G. Bell had not dreamed of the possibilities of talking across continents by the telephone; if Elias Howe had not dreamed that there was an easier way for women to do their sewing; if Robert Fulton had not dreamed that the Clermont could sail up the Hudson, although the world doubted and ridiculed him; if all

the people who have given the world a lift by emancipating it from drudgery through their dreaming and discovery of a thousand ameliorating appliances and inventions, civilization would be in its infancy today.

Oh, how much we owe to the dreamers! But all these people made their dreams practical. They reduced them to realities before they were of any use. Go on dreaming, go on building your air castles, let the imagination have free wings to soar into the unknown, but come back with something tangible. Make your dreams practical realities or they will be worthless.—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

HEROISM IN ANIMALS.

Illustrated by a Ram That Defended a Flock of Sheep.

A writer on natural history complains that men are prone to regard masculine courage in defense of others as a virtue purely human. In reality, self sacrificing for the female sex or for the young is part of the scheme of nature, and every male thing is strong and splendid in appearance because he is the descendant of those who have proudly held and guarded "the privilege of death." Another writer tells a story which illustrates this point. Two entomologists, hunting at night, clambered over a gate with their swinging lanterns and found themselves in a field filled with sheep. The result of their coming was panic and a furious stampede. The sheep charged helter skelter away from the lanterns and huddled together at the far end of the field. But there was a ram among them, and as the flock scurried away this creature stood firm, covering the retreat. Then, steadily and majestically, the huge ram advanced with lowered head toward the mysterious lights and pressed them back to the gate. This is only one graphic story of many that might be told of masculine courage throughout nature. Man has some virtues which animals, so far as we can judge, know nothing about, but heroism—the pride of affording protection to the weak and daring death for the security of the flock—is not a human attribute alone any more than is maternal affection.